

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how they are to be paid.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XI. NO. 23.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SHANGHAING IN AMERICA.

THIRTY-ONE MEN DECEIVED TO FIGHT IN AFRICA.

They Are Placed in Irons by the British Captain on False Charge of "Mutiny"—Are Acquitted on Shore But Are Held for "Disobeying Orders" and Imprisoned—Are Then Stored Into Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

(Special Correspondence to THE PEOPLE.)

DURBAN, Natal, July 26.—About two months ago some thirty-one horsemen, all Americans, came here from New Orleans on board the British Steamship Milwaukee with a cargo of 800 horses besides forage, consigned to the Imperial military authorities. These men were from various parts of the West. Agents of the British Government in Chicago, St. Louis and other places gathered them together. The men were promised good wages, good food, and alluring pictures of the opportunity to make big money here were also held out.

When these men got to New Orleans, their fare to that port being paid by the agents of the British Government, they were shanghaied aboard the steamship. When the vessel put to sea the men realized that they had been swindled, but determined to make the best of it as they were powerless, there were forty-one other men on the ship ready to do the captain's bidding.

The food served to them was so bad that several times they complained to the captain who promised to see what could be done for them. But there was no improvement. On the last occasion that they had a chance to kick, they sent the mess-boy direct to the captain with the pan of food that had been sent them from the galley. The pan contained a mixture of oatmeal, maggots and worms. They also gave him to understand that as they had been promised plenty of good food they considered the action of the captain in not providing it as a breach of contract, and that until he would guarantee them sufficient food from that time on they would be unable to continue to work.

Evidently that was just what the captain was waiting for. He entered in his log book the date and hour of the protest, and charged the thirty-one men who had protested with "mutiny on the high seas," endangering the life and property aboard the ship, etc., etc.

The steamship stopped at Ascension Island, which is not far from St. Helena, and the British military authorities there placed ten marines, armed to the teeth, aboard to guard the "mutineers." The thirty-one "mutineers" were kept for about twenty-five days in the fore-cabin, which was described by the Board of Trade as fit for accommodating fourteen seamen only. Here they were kept without proper ventilation, without sufficient food or water in the heat of the tropics. Crossing the line is bad enough under the most favorable circumstances, but it can be imagined what it was like to the men in the black-hole. One of the men, Wm. Carey, of New Orleans, was chained down in the engine room because he was regarded as the "ring leader."

When the vessel reached port the men were brought up for trial. The American consul absolutely refused to assist, advise or help these American citizens in any way.

This man is an "Anglo-Saxon," the owner of a line of ships that ply between here and Europe and up the East coast. He is also in business here under the firm name of Rennie Bros. & Co., agent of the Rennie Line, the Aberdeen Line and others. I am told that he acts as Italian Consul also. His business interests make him strongly anti-Boer.

Despite the testimony of the men and the finding of the Board of Trade, they were found guilty. The magistrate in passing sentence said that he would take everything into consideration—the shanghaing, the illegal imprisonment on board ship, etc. He didn't find them guilty of "mutiny," but as laborers he found them guilty of disobeying the order of the captain. He sentenced Lalor, who held a position in the White House under Harrison, and Farley, whom he considered as the leaders, to three months and the rest of the men to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Yesterday the term of 20 expired, and they came out of jail absolutely destitute and without a penny. Some of them barfed out others, all in rags. Some of them were vermin infested, the quarters being so filthy they were unable to keep clean.

On releasing them the chief warden warned them not to become a public charge! HE ADVISED THEM TO JOIN SOME IRREGULAR BRITISH CORPS! If they did not he would be compelled to keep them until further orders.

With the remembrance of their experience in the jail, who can blame them for doing as they did—joined Kitchener's Fighting Scouts.

not only against the British government, but against the capitalist class of America, as well, without whose aid the outrage could not have been perpetrated, I subjoin the names of the victims:
Tylie Roll—Chicago, Ill.
Harry Freed—Kahako, Mo.
Ernest Robiolo—New York.
Walter Karney—Erlanger, Ky.
John Griffith—Chicago, Ill.
Auston Harrell—Brainwood, Mo.
John Parrott—Ethel, Mo.
Harry Diehl—Belle Plain, Iowa.
James Colbert—Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peter Bruce—New Orleans, La.
Joseph Tobin—New Orleans, La.
Chas. Gillies—New Orleans, La.
Wm. Carey—New Orleans, La.
Frank Moore—New Orleans, La.
Patrick McCabe—New Orleans, La.
A. Poray, New Orleans, La.
Chris. Baumbach—New Orleans, La.
Louis Beglar, New Orleans, La.
Bernard Farley—Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arthur McCarthy—Mobile, Ala.
John McCarthy—Mobile, Ala.
Leo M. Lalor—Washington, D. C.
Fred J. Collins—Washington, D. C.
Cint White—Shobiner, Ill.
C. Smart—St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. Downing—Nashville, Tenn.
Lee Tipton—Waco, Tex.
Wm. Russell—Waco, Tex.
James Hall—Boston, Mass.
Jos. Maurer—Chicago, Ill.
Robt. Duthie—St. Claude, Wis.

WAGES PAID TO FARM LABOR.

Were Highest in 1893 and Have Since Declined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The Department of Agriculture is preparing to issue at an early date a bulletin concerning the wages of farm labor in the United States from 1866 to 1899. The statement shows that in the country at large wages per month by the year or season, both with board and without board, had their maximum in 1866 and their minimum in 1879.

For wages per month, without board, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Iowa and California had highest wages in 1869; South Carolina and Oregon in 1875; Texas in 1882; Virginia in 1888. In Florida the rate of 1866 was reached in 1888, and the culmination was in 1890. The minimum for Alabama, Texas and Ohio was in 1894; for South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan, Colorado, Oregon and California in 1895.

Wages per month by the year or season, with board, surpassed those of 1866 in Maine in 1890. The culmination in Vermont, New Jersey, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia was in 1869; in South Carolina and Oregon 1875; Louisiana and Texas, in 1882; North Carolina, 1888; Florida, 1890; Iowa, 1893.

Wages per day for ordinary farm labor, with board, were at maximum in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Delaware, in 1869; in South Carolina, in 1875. They were at minimum in Arkansas, Tennessee (same in 1895), Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado in 1894; in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky (same as 1875), Michigan, Utah, Oregon and California in 1895.

Both without board and with board in the whole country, as a whole, the year 1893 shows higher rate than any preceding year reported since 1875. A decline is noted for the years of 1894 and 1895, with an increase for 1898.

FIGHTING UNIONISM.

South Carolina Mills Employ Only Those Repudiating Organization.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The Whaley cotton mills here have taken a firm stand against union labor. The trouble, it is alleged, was precipitated by action of the operatives, who refused to work on Saturday afternoon last, to make up the time to be lost on Labor Day, the management having consented to grant a holiday next Monday, if the employees would forego their half-holiday on the two preceding Saturdays. This however is a mere pretext. The men who refused to return to work are supposed to belong to a union recently organized here, and when they offered to go to work yesterday morning they were not permitted to enter the buildings. They are now trying to induce all the employees to join the union. Thus the real fight is one against unionism.

President Whaley of the mill said he was willing to take back any who had gone out, provided they would sign an agreement certifying that they did not belong to a union and would not join one. They had fully determined not have any union help. The mills in this State some time ago reached an ironclad agreement on this matter, and it would be adhered to the letter. Those who went out here and remained out as union men would not be able to get work elsewhere in South Carolina. He stated unequivocally that, having taken this position, he would close down every mill here, and keep them closed till the middle of September before he would allow any to come back who would not sign the agreement. "We are owners of our mills and we propose to run them. We do all we can for our help, and propose to do much more. We do not propose, however, to have any of this unionism business."

The Textile Union has adopted a resolution not to accept employment in the mills until the owners withdraw their declaration against the union. It is claimed that the union has a membership of nearly 1,000.

THE AFTERMATH.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE HAS AROUSED A STORM OF DISAPPROVAL.

Bad Weather Ahead for the International—How Things Were Mismanaged in Bridgeport—the Prologue Claimed that a Victory Was to Be Enacted—the Epilogue Shows that It Was a Tragedy.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 29.—Shortly after the machinists' strike was lost, I wrote a little article to the "Evening Post" about the strike. The "Post" had been publishing views, comments and communications pro and con on the strike but mine was ignored.

The other day I was advised to send my article to THE PEOPLE and I herewith do so.

I wish to say that the "Evening Post" is a non-partisan paper for almost the whole year, and for the rest of the year toots the sound money horn. The "Farmer" is a daily and the "Advocate" a weekly, both Democratic sheets. The editor of the latter is an organizer by profession.

Editor "Evening Post":

"The hurly burly as done, the battles are lost and won." Yes the machinists' strike is over and before we record it as history with its predecessors, it will not be amiss to see if it does not teach the wage-workers any thing worth knowing.

The International Machinists' Union was organized in Chicago about twelve years ago. Since that time they have been organizing, paying dues, creating a large strike fund, paying dues and organizing. The leaders declared all previous organizations of the machinists and claimed that the I. M. U. was the real thing, that it was the messiah which would usher in the millennium of the machinists. The leaders stumped the country for about four months or more before the strike, urging every machinist to come into the fold and pay dues, and also threatened if they did not join and pay tribute to the leaders they would not be allowed to work at the trade as every shop in the country would be made a "union shop" and no non-union man or scab would be able to earn a living.

One of the principals (mis) leaders came to Bridgeport and announced victory; he told about the strong organizations in every other city, only Bridgeport needed a little attention, and that the treasury was in first class condition, and that the manufacturers were willing to give them what they wanted, and that he had letters to that effect in his pocket (taking some papers from his inside pocket and showing them to the audience); you never asked them for short-er hours or more wages that is why you don't have it. Such lies invariably brought forth great applause. Some days later I read an account of his Boston meeting where he told his audience that he had letters from Bridgeport manufacturers stating that the nine-hour day with ten-hours pay would be put into operation on the 20 of May. Such and other lies were gotten up on the spot; the leaders stopped at nothing; even to-day they circulate nothing but lies out of the whole cloth, but the rank and file are no so credulous as they used to be; they have brought some experience at a pretty high price too.

The 20 of May came quietly and passed the same way. The "general" strike was on with all shops running. Reporters were told by the leaders that "they had nothing to say." What a blessing it would have been for the rank and file if the leaders had stuck to that little sentence, but fate, rascality or depravity willed differently; the leaders commenced to lie again, they lied so thick and fast that the air about the strike headquarters got thick with lies and false reports. Here are some of them: 800 machinists out, busy initiating new members, great victory in the west, Bridgeport manufacturers will meet to-morrow, every machinist determined, giving in New York, still initiating new members, the metal trades will be called out, manufacturers will meet a committee of the union, all demands granted in the south, all the strikers are firm, manufacturers will grant every thing except recognition of the union, we paid the strikers to-day and all are happy and firm, railroad shops will strike in sympathy next Monday, end is near, manufacturers cannot hold out any longer, one more firm giving in Brooklyn, \$150,000 strike fund still untouched, organizer O'Neil organized four more locals in the State, strikers say they will stick it out, strikers will be settled in a few days, carpenters' union, hatters' union, etc., donating from \$25 to \$100, plenty of money coming in, etc., etc.

All of these statements were lies except the one about organizing the new locals and that was to the detriment of those workers. The local leaders told at every occasion how their hearts were bleeding for the star-

Continued on page 2.)

NO "HARMONY."

Eichmann Keeps the Social Democrats at Bay.

The Hudson County, N. J., Social Democrats are engaged in the exhilarating and luxurious pastime of "unity" in most approved fashion, on the question of the much elected Justice Eichmann.

Eichmann was elected to the petty office of the Justice of the Peace by running on the Democratic, Republican, and Social Democratic tickets. His branch endorsed him for his cleverness in this respect, and all went well until it was pointed out by the Socialist Labor Party that the Social Democracy had given yet another illustration of the fact that it was a party of compromise.

After the Indianapolis convention several Social Democrats seemed to see new light. It was learned that the new light was a decision arrived at that Eichmann should either resign or be fired from the party. There was no question but that he had full permission of his branch to run on as many tickets as he cared to run on, and that he had been urged to defend his taking this stand by practically every Social Democrat in New Jersey and New York. The reason the crafty leaders decided in this step was making good use of it. They saw fit to disarm the Party, but in doing so they have ripped the State of New Jersey wide open.

Eichmann violated no principle of the Social Democratic party when he compromised. In fact he followed what is a well recognized and honored precedent among them.

He naturally objected to being sacrificed on the altar of Social Democracy, and at once began to fight back. Saturday his branch met and the members were unanimous in the opinion that a new wrong had been done to their little office holders. They passed a resolution, without a dissenting vote, that Eichmann be up-held and that the Hudson County Organization be scored for its unfraternal conduct. Many persons were present from neighboring branches and they all asserted that they would not stand idly by and see a "comrade" wronged.

Jersey City is accused of having instigated the action of the Hudson County Convention and Jersey City in its turn was actuated by the National Convention.

No explanation or apology will be accepted by Eichmann's followers. They claim that Eichmann cannot be expelled without their consent and that they cannot be expelled as such an act would be unconstitutional. The new Social Democracy is autonomous in every way. The national officers have no functions, and are free to do as they wish. The state officers have no prescribed duties or functions and so may do as they wish. The same is true of cities and towns. Locals are not of necessity bound together. From this they argue that the local is supreme in the State, and the individual is supreme in the nation.

Those who oppose this view are saying nothing, because they have been frightened into silence by the result of their actions. They are already looking for a way to sneak out of the difficulty. They expected that Eichmann's branch would do as ordered. Now they find that no one has the right to do any ordering. The spread they are expected to make over their "uncompromising principles" turns out to be a disaster. They cannot retreat from the stand they took without disgruntling many persons who believed they were in a Socialist party. They cannot insist on carrying out their order without disrupting the whole organization.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

How the Yellow Journals Herald Triumphs That Do Not Occur.

Yesterday the yellow journals heralded a great victory for organized labor that did not occur. They related how George Smith, a motorman, over whose discharge a strike was threatened was again put to work on the De Kalk avenue line. Smith's car, according to their narrative was in a collision with a Broadway car and despite facts showing him blameless for the accident, he was dropped from the pay roll. The employees of the road, it was said, are well organized and would go out unless Smith was reinstated. The facts in the case are that there was no threat to strike, nor was there a reinstatement upon such a threat, nor are the men well organized. Smith was discharged mainly because of his activity in organizing his fellow trolley-men, and insisting on the line living up to agreements regarding extra trips, which Smith refused to run. The car collision incident was but a pretext to get rid of him. A committee, hearing of his discharge visited President Hynes, who invited the committee to call again the next day, intimating strongly also that he would do nothing in the matter. The committee withdrew fully convinced that nothing would come of their interview. The next morning the reinstatement of Smith was voluntarily made by the company.

The men think that the company hoped to break up their union by getting rid of its one active member.

"UNION" SCABS.

COWARDLY WORK OF THE FEDERATION FOLLOWERS.

When a Strike Is Called They Go in and Break It—Their Organizers Try to Disrupt the S. T. & L. A.—Soft Words from the Boss for Organized Scabbery—How the Labor Movement Is Run Into the Ground.

RANKIN, Pa., Aug. 30.—About a month ago at the McClintock & Marshall Construction Company in Rankin, a notice was posted stating that the day turn would work overtime until 4 p. m., and the night turn until 10:30 p. m. At the bottom of the notice it stated that overtime would be paid.

A great number of the men, not knowing the pay for overtime, left the shop refusing to work. The blacksmiths, electricians and machinists elected a committee to go and see Mr. Vanderslice, the superintendent.

Mr. Vanderslice threatened to make the shop into a ten-hour shop, in place of nine by abolishing Saturday half holiday if the men were not satisfied with the notice.

Comrade James Illingworth, a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, who was on the committee representing the machinists, said: "It would be a good idea to try it, if you want trouble."

That brought Mr. Vanderslice to time, and he said that they would pay the same as their competitors, the American Bridge Company, which he claimed was time and a quarter for all overtime.

The committee agreed to recommend the acceptance of Mr. Vanderslice's offer.

This agreement held good for three weeks. Then a notice was posted to this effect, that, taking effect to-day straight time only will be paid for overtime, signed by H. H. McClintock, the general manager.

The men grumbled and were very much dissatisfied. Comrade Illingworth called a meeting of the men, in the meeting place of Local 356, S. T. & L. A.

Some of the pure and simple in the shop, thinking that the Alliancemen were as cowardly as they were, asked James Illingworth if he would speak to the men at dinner time. Illingworth called the pure and simple bluff and did speak to the men on the outside of the shop, but as the men have only a half-hour for dinner and must check up before returning to work, very little could be said in so short a time. But the little that he did say had its effect for he dealt with real conditions of the working class and the necessity of class-conscious organization.

At this noon-day meeting the men elected a committee, one man from each department, to go to Mr. McClintock and to demand time and a half time for all overtime.

Illingworth was elected chairman of that committee.

The committee went to the office and they were informed that Mr. McClintock was not in. The committee sat down on the office steps and waited for Mr. McClintock. While waiting, Mr. Marshall, the junior partner, came out of the office and asked the committee what they wanted. He was informed by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Marshall said, All right, we will consider this matter and give you an answer in the morning.

Illingworth then spoke up and said, "We want an answer for the men now."

Mr. Marshall said, "If you want an answer now, our answer is NO."

The committee left the august presence of their owner, and at the suggestion of a pure and simple, it was decided to give the firm up until 5 p. m., to give their final answer.

In the meantime, Mr. Marshall and Mr. McClintock, who had returned, went around to the foremen and told them not to ask the men to work overtime that night.

At 5 p. m., when the committee went to the office, they were met by Mr. McClintock and he told them "that there would be no more overtime."

The chairman of the committee said, "We want you to agree to pay the men time and a half time for all overtime, in case there is any in the future."

All the committee could get for a reply was, "There will be no more overtime."

thing pertaining to me being chairman of the committee?"

Vanderslice: "Yes, partly that, and the fact that you won't let the matter drop. We know that you have been trying to organize these men and we have come to the conclusion that we can dispense with your services."

Illingworth (with a broad grin on his face): "That's all right."

Vanderslice: "This is no laughing matter. It is serious."

Illingworth: "I don't see anything serious. It is just a matter of hiring a new boss."

McClintock (rattled): "Why the hell didn't you treat us as men?"

Illingworth: "We did treat you as men, why am I discharged?"

McClintock: "For being a labor agitator and organizer."

Illingworth: "Then I have done my duty to my class and I appreciate your recommendation. Organization is necessary for the men, and my interests and the interests of these men are opposed to yours. I belong to the robbed class, you belong to the robber class."

McClintock: "Mr. Illingworth, you are a good mechanic, and if you wanted more money we would willingly have given it to you. Only drop this labor agitation."

Illingworth: "Do you mean to deny these men the right to organize?"

McClintock: "Yes, the men have no more right to organize than the capitalists have to organize to down the workmen."

(This little concern is fighting the trust.)

Illingworth: "Well, as I am fired, I'll go and get my tools, hat and coat."

McClintock: "That is unnecessary we have already sent for your tools."

Illingworth's coat and hat arrived. Not being allowed to go through the shop, we went home followed by a detective.

At the meeting called for that afternoon the men learned for the first time of Illingworth's discharge.

It was decided at that meeting to picket the mill on the following Monday morning, and get the men to go to a meeting place instead of going to work.

This plan was very successful, and that Monday morning the mill was closed as tight as a drum. Not a machine was running.

Every man present at the meeting except one voted to strike until the following demands were conceded.

That: James Illingworth be reinstated.

That: A ten per cent advance be given to all employees.

That: Time and half time be paid for all overtime.

That: Checking up at dinner time be abolished.

A committee was elected to present the demands to the firm. While the committee was away S. Schulberg spoke to the men on the necessity of all workers organizing into an organization such as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

That follows up the strikes by being men on election day, by voting for the only party of labor the Socialist Labor Party.

When the committee returned they reported that after considerable trouble the demands were sent into the office. Mr. McClintock refused to see the committee and his only reply was: "We have nothing to say." A motion was then made and carried unanimously, "that the men stay on strike until he has something to say."

That entire day, missionaries were at work among the men representing the capitalists and their Labor Leutenants from the A. F. of L.

One man who boldly proclaimed from every corner of the borough that he was a union man with a union card in his pocket offered the men from two to five dollars each if they would return to work in the morning. On the first day of the strike, when the night shift was supposed to report, one of the first would-be strike breakers was the engineer, Baker by name, a member of the International Association of Machinists No. 32.

He could not work because no one else was working so he joined the strikers, and told them on the quiet of the great American Federation of Labor. A sign of the awakening of the slumbering working class was witnessed on the first day of the strike.

There were nine negroes working on the roof paying it. McClintock called them down and told them to work at machines. The negroes refused and were fired. Contrast this with the "intellectual" workmen in the office. These clerks left their places in the office, went into the mill and soiled their white little hands in paint and oil working in the mill as scabs.

The second day of the strike the only men that attempted to, or did go to work were men opposed to the S. T. & L. A. and members of the A. F. of L.

The template masters have a "union" which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. turned in as scabs, saying they had no grievance. Other pure and simple in the riveting department promised the boss that they would break the strike by dinner time.

At the strikers' meeting that morning the lunch of simpleds did all in their power to cause disruption. But after they got a good roasting from Comrade Schulberg who was present at that meeting, they behaved like whipped curs. Comrade Val Remmel spoke to the strikers on the differences between the S. T. & L. A. and A. F. of L. While Remmel was speaking the pure and simple snickered out of the hall.

After the meeting adjourned, Illingworth and Schulberg met Fred L. Schwartz, General Organizer of the A. F. of L., and a man by the name of

Continued on page 2.)

SCABBING AT REGENSBURG.

INTERNATIONAL CIGARMAKERS' FAKIRS DOING DIRTY WORK.

Spanish Work, for Which \$15 to \$18 is Paid, Attempted by Them for \$12.00—They Introduce Strike Breakers from Tampa at Cost of \$600—Dilemma Into Which They Are Thrown.

There is a strike on in the factory of E. Regensburg & Sons, Havana Cigar Manufacturers, of 118-120 Hudson street, this city. This firm turns out a high grade product—Spanish work—and the men are the best skilled in the trade. They are organized in the Spanish Cigarmakers' Union La Resistencia. The union rate is from \$15.00 to \$18.00 for making.

In the early part of July several members of the International Cigarmakers' Union secured employment in the shop. It was not long before the La Resistencia men learned that the International men were cutting the prices. Doing team work on the Spanish style at \$7.00 for rolling and \$4.50 for bunching, making a total of \$12.00 per thousand.

When the La Resistencia men learned this they asked the International men to demand the same prices as La Resistencia was getting. This the International men refused to do, saying they would run things in this town to suit themselves, that they didn't give a damn about any other union or what it might do. Thereupon La Resistencia demanded that the International men be discharged. This the firm refused to do, and La Resistencia declared a strike.

The organized scabbery of the International hastened to Regensburg, and promised to fill up the shop at the International scab prices. Regensburg was willing, but the organized scabbery couldn't make good, as they had not enough skilled men to take the places of the strikers.

But the International was not yet at the end of its resources. They had a number of professional strike breakers fighting the La Resistencia men who are on strike at Tampa, Fla. Hurry orders were sent to Tampa and some twenty of the strike breakers were secretly brought to this city at a cost of \$30 a man, or over \$600 in all. The men were put to work in Regensburg's shop. The International's price must have been very low, or the material very poor, as seven of these imported strike breakers quit work after a short time. They put up a stiff kick at being hurried here when they had a chance to scab it in Tampa for far better prices.

The International's move failed, but it was confronted with the \$600 expense incurred in bringing the men here. Regensburg evidently wouldn't stand for that. How to raise the money was the question. And it remains for the honest rank and file of this scab-furnishing organization to find out.

The Joint Advisory Board of the International, which constitutes itself also as the "Strike" and "Picket Committee," has recently levied an assessment of ten cents on each member. This money, it is claimed, is to go to the aid of the strikers in Montreal, Canada. The Montreal strike has been on near three months now, and it seems rather late in the day to give it aid, especially as money has been badly needed there long ago. Some of the I. C. U. men are putting two and two together and wondering if the Organized Scabbery is killing two birds with one stone—or if only the \$600 bird is to be killed.

DENUDATION OF FORESTS.

Facts Regarding Timberland Revealed by Formation of an Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—A meeting which it is hoped and believed will mean much for the permanent timber interests of Tennessee was held at the university town of Sewanee recently. An association was formed whose hope it is to make clear the disastrous effects of forest denudation and in this way secure the introduction of conservative methods of handling forest lands. The lumbermen and landowners of the State are expected to see the advantages of forestry over the usual destructive lumbering and to so manage their lands that they may be a constant source of revenue. A meeting will be held in Nashville in November. The address sent out by the association says:

"The decreasing supplies of timber in the North and East are forcing an ever-increasing demand upon the forests of the South. The lessons to be read from the experience of States already stripped of their woods should not go unlearned. The development of Tennessee's mineral resources will demand enormous quantities of timber, and let us not repeat the folly of Pennsylvania, where mining timbers have to be imported, and where the State has been forced to buy land in order to maintain an amount of forest sufficient to insure a reasonable supply of water and wood."

One of the largest areas of virgin timber in the Union is found in Tennessee. Its hardwood forests are especially noteworthy and productive. Nashville and Memphis are two of the largest if not the two largest hardwood markets in the country, both handling about 100,000,000 feet annually. Forest destruction is going forward at a rapid rate and in the most unintelligent manner. Immature trees are hewn down with those of full growth. It is probable that a stampage tax on all trees under a certain diameter will be advocated.

DOCUMENTS FOR HISTORY.

Another Whipped Whelp.

I

Trades unionists will be interested in knowing that the "scabs" who took the places of the union men at the recent strike in the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J., have no connection whatever with the socialist movement, the entire group belonging to an organization called the S. T. & L. A., which is engineered by a notorious New York politician named De Leon who usually poses as a "socialist," and whose avowed object is to destroy the present Trades Union through the agency of his rival organization. The S. T. & L. A. is in reality so small and insignificant that its existence is not generally known to the vast majority of union men. It only springs into a temporary local notoriety when an opportunity is offered to furnish "scabs" to the employers, as in the present instance.—Chicago "WORKERS' CALL," July 27, 1901.

Chicago, July 29, 1901.
To the Editor of the "Workers' Call,"
36 N. Clark street.

Sir—

In the issue of the Workers' Call, official organ of the "Socialist Party" of Chicago of Saturday, July 27th, heading the editorial page is an article, stating in unequivocal language that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is an organization designed to furnish "scabs" to the employers when a strike is on. I am instructed by Local 354, S. T. & L. A., to challenge the author, and through him your entire organization, to publicly maintain and prove this assertion.

This organization will furnish a speaker to debate with your representative on the following subject:

Resolved, that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is organized to furnish "scabs" to employers when a strike is on.

Your representative to take the affirmative, ours the negative.

I am authorized to say that in case your "author" is solicitous to conceal his identity, any other representative your organization may select will be acceptable.

We hope this challenge will meet with favorable consideration and that we may soon proceed to the arrangement of details.
RICHARD COCHRANE,
Sec'y Local 354, S. T. & L. A.,
43 Lincoln Park, Blvd.

III.

Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1901.

To the Editor of the "Workers' Call,"
official organ "Socialist Party of Chicago."

Sir—

Local 354, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance having received no answer to its challenge (registered letter) of 29th ult. wishes to call the attention of your organization to the fact; that either you knew the monstrous accusation leveled by your paper against the Alliance to be true and it then became your duty to submit the proofs to an audience of the working class—for traitors and traitorous organizations should be unmasked—or again you came to know it to be false, and then did their exist a spark of manliness in you a prompt apology and rectification would have appeared.

Ample time has been afforded to you to take a stand, with the heart of a craven and the instincts of a cur you have elected to crawl into your hole, hoping the whole matter might blow over. You mistake the spirit of the Alliance, it never forgets, it will ret brand you and other dastardly wielders of infamous weapons the frauds you are.

RICHARD COCHRANE,
Sec'y Local 354, S. T. & L. A.

IV.

Chicago, August, 1901.

Dear Sir—The arrival of your second communication in regard to the matter of the S. T. & L. A. renders it necessary for me to make the explanation which is justly due you. I had indeed intended to answer your first, but on second thoughts, I determined to await the coming of the second, knowing that it would contain the scientific arguments usually employed by writers who champion the cause of the S. T. & L. A. I was under the impression that I would be able to judge of your ability to oppose in debate an erudite and important person like myself. I have been disappointed. You are not a worthy opponent and it would be a waste of time upon my part to engage in debate with you. When any "socialist" holding the same views as yourself wishes to enter the lists with me, I must insist upon that person being thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved argumentative weapons which the arsenal of his party contains. A careful perusal of your letter has convinced me that you are not thus equipped, and I must, therefore, positively decline to meet you in discussion. Such arguments as "heart of a craven and instincts of a cur," though undoubtedly weighty at one time are no longer. "Crawl into your hole" has also been superseded, while "dastardly wielder of infamous weapons," though exceedingly good logic in its way, is also a trifle passe. I want the best possible arguments, and will not be satisfied to meet a man who uses such antiquated utopian, and hackneyed socialist weapons as these. You are not up-to-date, Richard, and I greatly fear you have been neglecting the fountain of wisdom which Daniel, every week sets in motion for the edification of the faithful. Turn to the last issue of that detestable sheet and you will discover your shortcomings. The latest and most improved weapon furnished there utterly outclasses your feeble efforts. The last word of science in that issue is "whipped

whelps," which occurs about sixteen times, more or less, and which is evidently designed to crush any and all antagonists against whom it might be directed. Now, I want to know why that argument was not used against me in your second letter. Did you refrain from calling me a "whipped whelp" because you were afraid that I would not recover from the shock, or because you were ignorant of its arrival in the field of "socialist" thought where you graze? You will have to satisfy me on this point before I consent to meet you. Neither have you called me a "labor lieutenant of capital" or enquired how about Carey of Haverhill or the presence of Millerand in the French Cabinet, or even made the slightest allusion to "freak-crookdom and crook-freakdom," an argument that I notice Daniel puts great stress upon recently. How did you happen to omit hurling these thunderbolts at me? Do you know that they are absolutely essential and fundamental? I fear that you are not entitled to consideration from any sort of a "Kangaroo" to say nothing of your claim to meeting a champion like myself. You know, Richard, that you cannot fight the good fight successfully unless you put on the whole armor of Billingsgate, and seeing that you are not sufficiently provided with that invulnerable defence, I would scorn to take advantage of your weakness. You say that I "mistake the spirit of the Alliance"; that "it never forgets"—you might have added also that it never learns—and that it will "brand" me, etc., etc. The prospect is terrifying. Can nothing induce you to change your decision, Richard? I am ready now to "crawl into my hole," true to my "cur-like instincts" before this awful threat. Have mercy, dear Richard, or if not, please tell me if the operation of "branding" is a painful one. Will it hurt much? I have never yet met any victims of the dreadful vengeance of the Alliance and, in consequence, don't know exactly what is in store for me, but whatever it is I will meet it with all the fortitude possible under the circumstances. Preserve your honored health dear Richard, and don't be a fool—if you can help it.

I remain your "dastardly wielder,"
JOS. WANHOPE, Ed. "Call."

V.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—It is needless to say that "whipped whelps" would have been quite in order had we succeeded in dragging Joshua from his hole on to a platform. Joshua is "wise in his generation," and true to his affiliations, who spit impotent venom and then burrow.

[N.B.—If any there be who finds it hard to believe that a man could utter so calumnious a falsehood as that uttered by Mr. Jos. Wanhope in his "Call" in the matter of the Sprague strike, and when called upon to make his words good, is capable of seeking to escape by slinking away in the dishonorable style that the above letter signed by him indicates, let such incredulous Thomas apply to this office. The gentleman's autograph letter and signature are here for inspection.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.]

WORKING THE STEEL STRIKE.

Gov. Nash of Ohio Follows Example of Social Democrats and Defunct K. of L.

BELLAIRE, O., Aug. 27.—Just after the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers became effective here, Milton Smiley, deputy inspector of the Immigration Bureau, came here and announced that he had been sent by T. V. Powderly to look into a report that the National Steel Company, whose plant was tied up by the strike, had planned to resume operations with imported contract labor, and to prevent it.

He stated that Powderly, at the suggestion of Gov. Nash, of Ohio, had given him positive instructions to see that no such labor was brought here, and represented that Powderly and other Republican leaders were very much interested in seeing that the strikers did not lose their case through illegal acts of the employers.

Of course he found nothing to justify his presence, and now it is as clear as day why there was such great interest. Gov. Nash is a candidate for reelection, and sees that if the present strike is lost it will naturally tend to affect the fall election in Ohio and elsewhere, especially in the States where the strike is affecting the largest number of men.

Governor Nash appealed to President McKinley for aid, and suggested that now would be a good time for the Republican party to square itself with the strikers and pave the way for their good will, not only this fall but in 1904. Accordingly, the President is said to have sent word to Powderly to send his smartest immigration agents into the strike centres to ostensibly look into any threats of importations of labor, and give to the leaders assurances that the Republican party has the strikers' good at heart, and is ready to give them moral aid wherever it can be done without openly offending the Trust managers.

The man who appeared here approached several leaders of the strike, assuring them that the Governor was averse to calling out troops and that he could be relied upon to do the square thing by the strikers. In return for this he did not openly ask that the leaders promise to deliver the steel workers' votes next fall, but he gave such strong intimations that that was the thing desired that it was easily understood.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

THE TENEMENT FORUM

Tales From Real Life.

"No more of your Socialism for me, Otho," said Jerry McCarthy the other evening as the three families were out on the front stoop.

"How is that?" asked Otho, looking over at Danny Murphy and winking.

"Well," said Jerry "me son Danny, you know, passed the Civil Service examination for letter carrier, getting a mark of ninety-three per cent. Well what do you think but if a blackguard of an auld Republican who was down at the foot of the list didn't get the job over me son Danny, the crathur, who is still waiting. How is that for Socialism?"

"What has Socialism to do with Civil Service?" asked Otho.

"Why?" replied Jerry, "the Post Office is run by the Government isn't it, and that what the Socialists want?" and with an air of "Now I've got you," Jerry resumed his pipe.

"In 1883," replied Otho, "Congress passed what is known as the civil-service law. That Congress was capitalist through and through, and any laws that Congress passed were laws framed for the interest of the capitalist class; hence, the civil-service law being of capitalist origin, any faults to be found in the civil-service system are to be attributed to that class that made it, that is, the capitalist class."

"The Socialist Labor Party has not as yet, had the opportunity of carrying out the principles which are embodied in its Platform; therefore, that Party cannot be held responsible for the effect of any law or measure however Socialistic it might seem in form, that is suggested, passed and carried out by the capitalist class in the form of Congress, President, Governors, etc."

"Again," continued Otho, "Socialism cannot exist under Capitalism any more than verdure under an ash-heap. The ash-heap of Capitalism must be first cleared away before we can enjoy the fruits of Socialism; the last vestige of Tyranny must be destroyed before Freedom in its entirety can be enjoyed."

"Now, then, Jerry, to illustrate still further as to how the capitalist class system of government ownership, works, let us take the recent Post Office scandal in Jersey City. There we have the assistant postmaster of that city, W. E. Wooley assessing letter-carriers and other government employees, for campaign funds to be used for the benefit of the Republican party in New Jersey. In the case of a refusal on the part of a letter-carrier to give up a portion of his earnings when requested to, he would be either transferred, forced to take his vacation in the winter, or some other mean act done to him. Despite the clause in the civil service rules, which provides for dismissal of any official soliciting subscriptions for political purposes, Wooley still holds his position; neither the Postmaster-General, Attorney-General or President McKinley breathed a word of censure, though they knew that Wooley's act was a glaring violation of the civil service rule."

"Thus, you see, Jerry, that the civil service is one of the greatest campaign fund raisers that the ingenuity of the capitalist politician has ever devised; and, what have I told you, shows just what your son Danny must expect should ever be so unfortunate as to get a government position. He must support the capitalist class, whether he wants to or not, that is if he wishes to hold his position; and his support thereof means a longer continuance of the system under which we live; it means also, that he will thereby be a traitor as a workman, who, by entering the army, pledges himself to protect the interests of the capitalist class against the interests of the working class."

"Be asy, Otho," said the elder O'Brien, "I have a foins boy in the army, serving in the Philippine, and that reminds me that I have a letter from him to-day. Mary, acushla," said O'Brien to the daughter, "read the letter to us."

Mary, in response, procured the letter and began to read:

ISLA DE LUZON, P. I.

Dear Father—

I am writing this letter in a great hurry, as we have been kept on the jump ever since we struck this territory, and there is no telling as to when we will be on the move again. You will see by Gen. Otis's report recently sent to the U. S. that we have been kept pretty busy. But, Otho, I am not alone in this expression of my feelings; we are all sick of this place, and of army life. But you know what caused my enlistment—out of work, no prospect of employment; the same story which my comrades tell.

After reading some of the papers Otho kindly sent us, we were struck by the thought—What are we fighting for?—for whose interests?—where do ours come in? As soon as my term of enlistment expires, I am going to get home, and to do the first useful day's work that I have done since I entered the army.

But here I must stop. Love to all.

Your affectionate son

CORNELIUS.

"That is one of the best Socialists arguments, that I have ever heard," said Otho, after the letter was read.

"How is that, Otho?" asked O'Brien, Sr.

"Sure Conny is no Socialist!"

"Perhaps not," replied Otho, "But it is this letter, of which I speak. In that portion of his letter where he speaks of Gen. Otis's report of the army, I noticed upon reading that report that there were 2,854 Philippine

killers, and 1,193 wounded. Now in modern warfare it is usually the case to have one killed to four wounded. But in this instance there is almost three times as much killed as there was wounded! What does that show?"

"Murder," said Danny Murphy.

"Yes," said Otho, "and each soldier is an accomplice, obeying orders from a capitalist government."

"Again," Jerry, said Otho, "Conny tells in this letter the cause of his fellow soldiers for enlisting—out of work. That shows you how little stock we should place in these 'devotion' to his country, 'patriotic love' and all such wishy-washy tales, which our capitalist sheets are ever fond of printing besides the true tales of 'brutal soldiers,' 'soldiers on a rampage,' 'soldiers insulting women,' and all the rest of the same nature which we read every day."

"I see to-day," put in Danny Murphy at this juncture, "where the President approved the death sentence of a soldier who killed a Philippine woman."

"Yes," replied Otho, "but how many have been killed, whose murderers will never be known?"

"Well, Otho," said Jerry, "between the civil service and the army I'm afraid the sons of O'Brien and McCarthy are not adding much glory to the family name." And the old man sighed.

"Did you hear about Clancy's will, and the scrap in my division, A. O. H.?" asked Danny Murphy.

"No," replied Otho, but I should like to hear about it to-morrow night, as I can't stay any longer now."

"Well come to-morrow," said Danny, "It's worth listening to." And with the customary farewell the group broke up.

FUTURE HOPES.

THE AFTERMATH.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing strikers and how much they (the leaders) were doing for the noble cause, while the fact is that they did not do anything but lie to the tune of \$18 dollars a week, which they got legally—how much they got otherwise nobody knows.

One leader's business was and still is to organize, organize and organize; he tells his dupes that he does it for their good, while he does it for about \$5 or \$10 per lodge organized. He, too, tells those whom he organizes how much he does for the working class, while he skins his own employees as much as he can. He employs two boys whom he pays about \$6 a week because he cannot get them for any less, and then he puts the union label (a good sized one too) on his sheet, in which he advertises: In-Union-there-is-strength-bear-and-Federation-shoes, and God-hates-a-quitter-whiskey; a labor misleader stops at nothing if it will only pay.

Another lying concern though not a leader, but in some respects worse than a leader, was the Bridgeport "Farmer." That sheet accepted the pace set by the "Advocate." It however beat the "Advocate" by a long shot as it could lie six times a week, while the "Advocate" only had one chance. If the editor of the "Farmer" did not know the strike situation any better than he wrote in the "Farmer" then he was an ignoramus. If he did know how rotten things were all in the union and yet created an ignis fatuus after which the strikers chased then he was a liar. The "Farmer" printed such lies as were apt to keep the men from going back sooner than they did; it also had itself recommended as the paper which fights the battles of the machinists, it had itself endorsed by the I. M. U. for the "good reports" it printed on the situation. It made hay while the strike shone.

The machinists have to thank the "Farmer" for the eight weeks of idleness as they would have gone back to work at least four weeks sooner—when it was generally acknowledged that the strike was lost—but the "Farmer" coaxed them into line, whipped them in to line and scared them into line. The phrase "God hates a quitter" was used and abused until it got threadbare. I do not care to argue the point whether God is in such small business or not, but what I would like to know is what he will do with an editor who circulates every lie he can get a hold of and invents those which he cannot get a hold of, and by doing so catches some pennies but brings hundreds of families to the starvation point at the same time. What will God do with him?

Now we must not think that the high office holders in the I. M. U. were idle when the local leaders were running the late strike in a foul, low, contemptible way. Oh no, they met in convention in Toronto, Ont. Trying to cover up their tracks, they handed in a report according to which ex-officers had "mismanaged" over \$83,000; we all know what "mismanagement" is. If 80 "leaders" shared in the "mismanagement" then they got about \$1,000 a piece to "mismanage." One wonders how much the present leaders are "mismanaging"—we will learn about that when they have entered the straits of "ex-officers."

The men in some shops have agreed to pay a certain sum of money every week for the benefit of those who could not get their jobs back; the local leaders tried to get the "handling" of this money, but the rank and file has lost faith in the O'Connell's and hangerson, the men elected a shop committee—a committee which they thought would not steal, to handle that money. The world is progressing indeed.

The other day I got hold of a pamphlet entitled: "What Means This Strike?" It is a gem of its kind in that a strike is laid bare and dissected in a good and comprehensive way. Publisher, Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, price five cents. If any one wants to know more about a strike than can be written in a little newspaper article he may find it in this pamphlet and avoid being led into the ditch again by strike—or labor—misleaders.

R. E. E.

A Wage Worker's Wild-West Wanderings.

From El Paso to Los Angeles is, at this season, a torrid streak varied by sand storms, mirages and eating house coffee extract that would throw the stomach of an ostrich.

Los Angeles has an energetic section which sits heavily upon the reactionary, bilious temperament of the average ambitious cockroach capitalist and Kangaroo with the office seeking habit. The S. D. P. or the "Socialist" party as now known, which has no affinity with labor, is not conspicuous as an aggressive factor, although it polled a respectable vote in California. It has all the distinguishing features which marked the Peoples' party as a reactionary organization, embracing as it does, men of various shades of capitalist belief, and is ready to "unite" when there's any thing for the grafting element to get together on. Just now they are cultivating the fakir ridden trades-union which, with perverse pertinacity refuses to vote their ticket, but is to be duped, in San Francisco at least by that old, old game—a Union Labor party—with flexible principles like the autonomous erstwhile S. D. P. In Los Angeles the "Socialist" party finds its main support among client lawyers, patientless doctors, and customerless shopkeepers—the proletarian element being conspicuous for its absence.

As I write this another "unity" meeting is announced by the much "united" Socialist party for a heart to heart talk at Eberle Hall, Aug. 26, presumably for the purpose of "harmonizing" the spiritualists, who are invoking spirits and suckers this week at Sycamore Grove, near Los Angeles. They are growing "broader" every day. The comrades of the S. L. P. are conducting strenuous agitation meetings and are placing considerable literature where it will be productive of good results.

Comrades Schade, Weinberg, Bauer and H. Norman are rendering splendid service as outdoor speakers and elucidating the Marxian doctrine to the delight of the wage slaves and the disgust of the Christian Socialists, who want the rich to give us socialism, and the reactionary fakir who wants the capitalist parties to give him an office.

Los Angeles is a sort of a freaks paradise just now and Mecca toward which they naturally gravitate. The reorganized section at San Francisco has been installed in the pleasant headquarters at 832 Howard street, and is waging a vigorous campaign with six to eight meetings per week. Comrades Grist, Stiegerwald and McGinty are very busy these days and have large and attentive audiences wherever they speak. Much literature is sold, collections satisfactory, the field is a good one and Section San Francisco's prosperous future assured.

The recent strikes in San Francisco are having educative effect upon some of the wage slaves involved, and Comrades Grist and Stiegerwald are demonstrating the object lesson afforded to a number of trades-unions. Their services are constantly in demand and they have few open dates. Comrade Austin Lewis spoke recently at the headquarters on Howard street to standing room only. His theme was "The Vindication of the Agitator," and he handled it fluently. He paid his respects to the "advanced thinkers" of the S. D. P. whose sinuous tactics spelt retreat and defeat. His conclusion that Socialism is inevitable and that the United States would lead the movement for proletarian emancipation met the hearty endorsement of his audience. The municipal campaign in San Francisco promises to be an interesting one and so far as the S. L. P. is concerned an active one. They will have six speakers in the field, and will undoubtedly go on the ballot by a much larger preponderance of signatures than required by law for their petition. During the strike our speakers on the water front were several times arrested and the usual police station farce enacted. Although the new City Charter makes it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any one to disturb a political meeting, no magistrate could be found who would issue a warrant for the arrest of the policemen who broke up the meetings. The Employers Association will undoubtedly be successful in defeating the men. Mayor Phelan, at their solicitation, besides putting on a host of regular policemen to protect non-union teamsters, appointed 246 specials, giving preference to discharged soldiers. Regardless of capitalist press reports there is very little disturbance in San Francisco. Doubtless many of the strikers who have felt the weight of Phelan's police clubs will rally some more for the "reform" mayor at the polls.

At Bakersfield a few comrades are incubating a movement sadly needed there. The Kern County Land Company, which runs the politics of the county and holds a mortgage on every other fruit grower, has recently completed an Amory for Co. G Sixth Infantry N. G. C., immediately adjoining their palatial headquarters and convenient of access, so that when the unreasonable wage slaves insist on three meals daily instead of weekly, they may push the button and order the man killers to place said slaves upon the rifle diet at once. The oil boom is over and the ambitious schemers who were to grasp a fortune by dabbling in Kern County balloon oil stocks are dropping with many a dull thud into the proletarian ranks. A number of high priced Oil Company officials continue to draw fancy salaries, however on the strength of their titles, while making assignments on a deserted derrick and a small sized grease spot.

Fresno, Visalia, Tulare and Bakersfield are full of Chinese and Japanese labor, and employment agencies in San Francisco are sending them out in droves. None of these towns offer anything akin to existence for the wage worker and his condition tends ever downward.

A. S. D.

Los Angeles, Aug. 24.

"UNION" SCABS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Miller, president of a "union" in Laveren-cille. This president was on the verge of collapse caused by being filled up with good spirits. Schwartz asked Schulberg if he would be allowed to talk to the men. Schulberg said: "Yes, we can debate this question of unionism, but it would be no more than fair to run two debates one here, and the other at McKessort or some other locality where the A. F. of L. has a strike on its hands." Schwartz then said: "Our organization does not allow us to debate with Socialists. But you have already spoken to the men here, now let me speak and let the men vote on which organization they prefer."

Schulberg: "If your object is to try to get another rake off for yourself and your fellow labor fakirs: you try your monkey business here at this time and watch results."

In spite of that conversation Schwartz told some of the men and advertised in the capitalist newspapers that there would be a meeting that night.

The fakirs did not hold a meeting, but Boyle, Schwartz, Miller and other fakirs went among the men circulating lies about our S. T. & L. A.

On the second day of the strike some of the A. F. of L. men went to see McClinton and they agreed to return to work as scabs, their wages were raised ten per cent.

On the third day of the strike about 75 men returned to work: 70 of them were members of organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. Up until now the only "union" men that were not scabbing were the machinists.

At the strikers' meeting it was reported that McClinton wanted to see the committee. The committee went down and while they were gone Wm. J. Eberle addressed the strikers on the principles of labor organizations.

When the committee returned they reported that McClinton did see them and offered the following concessions:

"Pittsburg, 28, 1901.

"All repairsmen and others required to work overtime will receive time and a quarter."

"Checking system at noon will be abolished."

The mechanics and laborers will be rated by their foremen according to their ability and skill."

This company under no consideration will reinstate Mr. James Illingworth. (Signed) H. H. McCLINTOCK.

"General Manager."

The pure and simple machinists argued for the acceptance of these terms.

Comrade Illingworth here stated that he would gladly step aside if all of the men would receive their advance in wages.

The terms were rejected by an overwhelming majority, only the machinists "union men" voting in favor.

The committee returned to McClinton and told him the answer of the men. McClinton refused to make any more "concessions." When the committee returned after a long discussion it was decided to continue the strike.

During the discussion the pure and simple tried to swing the men into the A. F. of L., and one of their arguments was this:

Mr. McClinton said that "IF ANY OTHER ORGANIZATION BUT THE S. T. & L. A. HAD CONTROL OF THE MEN WE WOULD HAVE SETTLED THE STRIKE IN AN HOUR."

The men turned the pure and simple down and on the fourth day these "organized machinists" went back as scabs.

The laborer's wages were raised from \$1.50 a day to \$1.62½ and an advance was given to the men in every department. The strike was declared off and the laborers passed a resolution thanking the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance for their aid and condemning the American Federation of Labor for their treachery to the workers.

We obtained a few subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE and many joined the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

ORGANIZER D. A. 15.
ORGANIZER L. A. 356.

CORREGAN IN HOLYOKE.

Crowd Applauds His Drubbing of the Labor Fakirs.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The subject of Socialism is not an unfamiliar one in Holyoke, it has vibrated the air on many an occasion, but never before did it ring out in such fiery eloquent and yet in simple logic as a school lesson as it did last night at the corner of High and Cabot streets. Comrade Charles H. Corregan, of New York, occupied the soap box and for an hour and a half poured forth living facts enough to crowd a dozen campaign speeches. With masterly skill he dissected the capitalist system of production with its profit mongering, labor fleeing methods. He showed the deplorable and yet inevitable position of the working class and the reluctant class struggle and the hopelessness of all fake reform movements. He also showed the way out of the social chaos and proved the logical position of the Socialist Labor Party and its economic ally the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Comrade Corregan's speech evidently made a deep impression upon his numerous audience who heartily applauded some sentiments which he hardly expected, when he said, "On Monday next YOUR LABOR SKATES will march you through the streets to show the capitalist class the good which are to be delivered on election day." The applause came back in quick response.

Quite a number of pamphlets were sold and leaflets distributed. A half drunken democrat who tried hard to create a disturbance was quietly sent home by a sympathetic policeman. An egg was also thrown, bby some idiot probably, but it did no harm and fell flat on the ground.

Comrade Corregan speaks again on Tuesday night, September 3, at the corner of High and Hampden streets.

ALBANY NOMINATIONS.

Socialist Labor Party Has a City and County Ticket.

The City and County Convention of the city and county of Albany were held at Headquarters of Section Albany, Monday evening, August 26, and the following platform adopted by City Convention:

The Socialist Labor Party of Albany, recognizing the fact that labor creates all wealth; that the tools of production and distribution are the result of social labor, maintain that the wealth produced by social or co-operative labor should be owned by the class that performs said labor, the working class.

Though realizing that victory at the polls in a municipal election cannot fulfill this measure of justice to the working class, which can only be accomplished by victory in a national election; while never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore to those who produce and operate them, the tools of production and distribution; the Socialist Labor Party enters the municipal campaign to educate the working class, and to gain for the working class those offices now held in the interests of our employers, the capitalist class. It presents for your consideration the following program, which every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to uphold with every power at his command.

First. The city to acquire street rail-ways, lighting plants, and all public functions requiring franchises from the city, the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce the taxes of the property owners) but for the benefit of all citizens, the employees to manage the same co-operatively under control of the city administration, and to elect their own superior officers. No employee to be discharged for political reasons. Surplus revenue over the cost of operating public utilities to be used to increase wages of employees and establishment of a sick and disabled benefit fund for employees and other citizens.

Second. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses, with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Third. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants, when necessary; also medicines, food, etc. Depots to be established to furnish the people, at cost price, food or other necessities now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.

Fourth. The abolition of the contract system in all public works. That all employed by the city receive at least \$2 per day. That eight hours constitute a day's work, and that men and women receive equal pay for equal work.

Fifth. The establishment of free public bath-houses by the city.

Sixth. The establishment of a free employment bureau, where the workers can secure reliable aid in securing employment.

Seventh. That no pains be spared in giving a thorough, free and universal education to all children in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary; and that all school books be furnished free to all.

Eighth. In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppressive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class, the city government shall furnish every possible aid to the strikers.

These are our immediate demands, the first steps towards the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth in which the workers shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor. To them we pledge our support, and we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect.

Cease voting for oppressors. Cast your ballot for yourself by voting

CONSTITUTIONAL CONTROVERSY

Between Section Greater New York and the State Committee.

I. At its regular session, held August 5, the New York State Committee (Vogt, Forker and Murphy in favor, Kuhn and Kihn dissenting), adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, By a resolution of the last New York State Convention the rules regulating the creating and filling of vacancies in the National Executive Committee were made applicable to the New York State Committee;

"Whereas under Art. V., Sec. 4, no vacancy shall be created in the National Executive Committee or in the State Committee by the removal of a member thereof without submitting the charges on which such removal is sought and the answer of the member charged to a general vote of the constituency of such committee;

"Whereas, this rule of procedure was adopted to place the composition of the National Executive Committee and of the National and State Committees beyond the control of the local Section or Sections acting as the seat of such committee; and, whereas this rule is too important for the safety of the Party organization to allow any infraction of the same to pass; and

"Whereas, in the proceedings had in the case of Thomas A. Hickey the said rule was, by an oversight of the State Committee, violated, in that the question of his removal from the State Committee was not submitted to a general vote of the membership of the State of New York."

"Resolved, that the nominations heretofore made and the vote taken to fill the Hickey vacancy in the State Committee were unconstitutional and are therefore cancelled; and be it further,

"Resolved, that Section New York be called upon for a statement of the charges on which Thomas A. Hickey was expelled and on account of which he is to be removed from the State Committee, and that there be served on Thomas A. Hickey and he be called upon to submit his answer in writing, and that thereupon both the charges and the answer be referred to a general vote of the membership in the State of New York."

II. At its regular session, held August 10, the General Committee of Section Greater New York resolved by a vote of 40 delegates, 3 refusing to vote and 10 absent, to send the following letter to the National Executive Committee and to appoint Daniel De Leon as a committee to take the letter to the N. E. C., and represent the Section's stand there:

"New York, August 10, 1901.
To the National Executive Committee, I. P.:

"Comrades—The General Committee of Section New York, in regular session assembled this day, requests a ruling from the N. E. C. upon the following facts:

"1. Thomas A. Hickey was expelled from this Section on April 13, 1901.
"2. On April 27 the Section, holding that the expulsion of Hickey vacated his seat in the State Committee of which he was a member, made nominations to fill such vacancy and properly notified the State Committee.

"3. On June 23, 1901, the State Committee issued a call for a general vote to fill the vacancy created by Hickey's expulsion with the nominees presented by Section New York. The general vote was to close on August 1, 1901.
"4. On August 5, at a regular session of the State Committee, Hugo Vogt, Max Forker and Patrick Murphy, (Alfred C. Kihn and Henry Kuhn dissenting), refused to canvass and announce the vote, and to seat the comrade elected by the general vote, and decided to call upon Section New York to state to the State Committee the Section's side of the Hickey case, Hickey to state his side and both statements to go to a general vote of the Sections in the State on the theory that only upon such general vote, ordering his removal, can his seat become vacant."

"5. The State Convention of the State, held June 8, 1900, enacted as follows: "The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by that Section that is the seat of the committee, removals on referendum or demand of Senatorial Districts in two counties."

"We hold that the conduct of the majority in the State Committee is without warrant in the Party's laws, is destructive of that sense of equality among the membership essential to our organization, and is fraught with grave danger to the organic integrity of the whole Party."

"It annuls Sections 7 to 12, Art. II., of the National constitution on the procedure in cases of trials, expulsions and appeals, and enacts, high-handedly, a new procedure, applicable only to Section members on the State Committee, thus placing these on a pedestal above the rest of the membership, with privileges and immunities denied to the rest."

"A member of this Section, who happens to be at the same time a member of the State Committee, is thereby free to spurn the summons of the Grievance Committee, and, dispensing with the otherwise obligatory intermediary steps of an appeal to a general vote of the Section, and thence to the State Committee, present his case, for the first time before the Court of last resort—the general vote of the Party membership in the State—and thus turn that Court of Appeal into a Court of original jurisdiction, all the time enjoying the privileges

of a Party member, in violation of Section 12, Art. II., of the constitution which provides: 'No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated.' This is no imaginary or exaggerated hypothesis. It fits exactly the Hickey case. He was summoned by the Grievance Committee of this Section. He spurned the summons, and was expelled under the ruling of the National Executive Committee, made on May 3, 1901, to wit: 'No member of the Party can appeal from the decision of his Section or from a decision of its delegated central body, if such member has refused to appear before the Grievance Committee of the Section to stand trial.'

"But the conduct of the majority of the State Committee goes further in its mischievous effect. It exposes the organic integrity of the Party to the danger of non-Party members being in the State Committee. The primary laws of some States, Massachusetts for instance, compel the Party to submit to this danger. The danger has no theory there. It became a fact during the late Kangaroo riots. And not slight were the troubles and trials that the Party was there put to, in order to counteract the danger. Now, then, the danger that the capitalist conception of a political Party inflicts upon our Party organization in Massachusetts, the majority of the State Committee of this State, where, fortunately as yet, no such public law threatens the organic integrity of our Party, would deliberately inject into our constitution. We hold that the provisions for removals from the State Committee can and do apply only to removals from office without affecting membership in the Party. As such, the said provisions are beneficent and wise; the interpretation, however, put upon them by the majority of the State Committee, wrenches them out of joint, and renders them preposterous, where it does not turn them into engines for mischief."

"In this grave conflict of opinion we request the National Executive Committee to make a definite ruling upon the question whether it is correct or incorrect to hold: 'All offices held by a Party member become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party.'"

"For the General Committee, Section New York, S. L. P.
"LAZARUS ABELSON, Organizer."

III. Written Statement Submitted to the N. E. C. on Behalf of the State Committee, Aug. 16th.

TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

COMRADES—We herewith submit our reply to the statement of the General Committee of Section New York adopted at its meeting of August 10th, 1901.

The State Convention elected seven members of Section New York to serve as the whole State's representation in the position of members of the State Committee. The members of the State Committee so elected received a special mandate from the State membership. And at the same time the State Convention, schooled by previous experience, adopted provisions to prevent the Section from which its State Committee-men were selected, from taking the State's mandate away without the State's consent.

TO THIS END THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE PARTY WERE MADE APPLICABLE TO THE STATE COMMITTEE with the modification that the demand of three Senate Districts in two counties is necessary to inaugurate a general vote for the removal of any member.

What was aimed at when these provisions about the removal of National and State officers were adopted, appears clearly from the debates in the National Convention on that subject (pages 152-163 of "The Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention").

Delegate Meyer having moved to continue the old method, the following utterances were made:

Delegate Kroll: "I think that a change should be made whereby the N. E. C. will be directly responsible to the Party as a whole and NOT BE SUBJECT TO LOCAL CHANGES that are liable to take place at any time, due to unusual influences or perhaps to the treachery of one or two individuals."

National Secretary Kuhn: "I would like to say....that, if I know anything at all about the sentiment of the Party as it is reflected in the communications received at the office, the present system will not be approved and any proposition to retain it will be voted down. There is an absolute desire to do away with a system that made it possible to set up a claim such as was set up by the Kangaroos. It was unconstitutional, it is true, but it gave them a handle, nevertheless. If at that time we had had a provision such as now proposed by the Committee (election by general vote of the whole Party) the pretence set up by the Kangaroos could not have been set up. Immediately the matter would have gone to the entire Party, and Kangaroism would have been knocked in the head right there and then."

In this connection that part of Kuhn's speech is significant that recited the probability of frequent changes appearing in the N. E. C., and in this recital he never refers to any change effected by the action of the seat of the N. E. C. expelling a National officer from membership or suspending him).

Delegate De Leon: "In my estimation the thing above all others that enabled the kangaroos to give us the trouble they did, except the ownership of the

machinery of the Party press, was THIS CLAUSE THAT LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT ELECTED THE N. E. C. THE POWER TO SUSPEND AND OTHERWISE REMOVE. If the Committee on Constitution has a provision by which the members of the N. E. C. can be removed upon the same principle that an amendment to the constitution can be made, it is absolutely correct."

It is now claimed that this whole clause about placing the National officers beyond the control of local sections merely referred to the accomplishment of this result through removals from office without affecting membership in the Party.

It is claimed that the safeguards adopted do not apply to the same result being accomplished under some other form.

The claim is unreasonable, what was evidently aimed at was to take away the power from the seat of the N. E. C. and therewith the temptation to meddle with the make-up of that Committee.

Let us assume the case of a serious disagreement between the N. E. C. and a majority of the membership constituting the seat. In that event the attitude of the N. E. C. would be likely to be so irritating to the local membership as to be looked upon by them as treacherous. Treason is certainly one of the offences which should be punished by expulsion from membership.

The Section, to which such N. E. C. members belong, looking upon their conduct as treasonable, would have before it two ways of accomplishing the removal of such N. E. C.

The way provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, would be very long-winded and perhaps doubtful of the desired result, requiring a general vote of the entire party membership and involving the chance of an adverse vote.

The other way would be by way of charges before the Grievance Committee. The members of the N. E. C. accused before the Grievance Committee of their Section, on account of their action as national officers, would be in duty bound to refuse to answer such charges, because by answering them they would admit the jurisdiction of the Section over the N. E. C.

Their non-appearance would amount to a default and their expulsion from the Party could be decided. Under the recent ruling of the N. E. C., a member expelled by default cannot appeal. Under the claim set up by the General Committee, members of the N. E. C. so expelled would be removed from their national offices without the Party at large being consulted about it.

It is more than likely that a majority of the seat excited against members of the N. E. C. would prefer the latter course as the quicker one and the one less likely to be thwarted.

Any construction of the constitution that gives the Section acting as the seat of national or state officers, the possibility of adopting such a course practically destroys the safeguard provided in Art. V., Sec. 4, and enables such seat to absolutely control the whole machinery of the Party.

In order to give full force to Art. V., Sec. 4, it is by no means necessary to exempt the members of the N. E. C. and of the State Committee from the operation of Art. II., Sec. 12. That section is always subject to one exception, even the expelled or suspended member retains one privilege of membership, that of appealing and seeking reinstatement; he remains a member to that extent.

Applied to an expelled or suspended member of the National Executive Committee or State Committee this section deprives him of the right of exercising the functions of his office, but he continues as a nominal member of such Committee for the purpose of the general vote of the entire constituency from which he holds his mandate.

The necessity of so safe-guarding the State Committee is not in the least met by emphasizing the spirit of equality.

The law of the State of New York makes the integrity of the Party dependent on the State Committee. That committee can make and unmake sections, whatever local organization it recognizes is regular. And if that committee can be controlled by the accidental majority of the section from which it is selected, the whole organization in the State is at the mercy of local changes.

Formerly the spirit of equality was fully recognized in the treatment of those members serving as State officers. They would be put in and taken out of their offices by their section in the same way as section officers were.

But the Party realized by dire experience that so much yielding to the spirit of equality was dangerous. And a change was made. The position of State Committee members was made UNEQUAL to that of other section members.

The point made by the General Committee that the decision of the State Committee would inflict on our Party the danger of the capitalist conception of a political party in permitting non-members to act on the State Committee has partly been answered above. The decision of the State Committee does NOT PERMIT THE SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED MEMBER TO ACT AS STATE COMMITTEEMAN.

Besides, the argument fits just the other way. The courts of the State of New York would be decidedly inclined to recognize no removal from the State Committee unless it is sanctioned by the State Convention or by the State membership. The best way of making sure that no claim of non-members of the Party to membership in the State Committee can be effectively made is by having such removals voted on by the whole membership in the State.

The final passage of the statement of the General Committee claiming the State Committee's view of the removal provisions to be preposterous can be answered very effectively by pointing out that under the General Committee's contention a less serious charge against a State Committeeman must go to a general vote of the State, while a more serious charge—one f. i. that involves expulsion from the Party—may be disposed of without such general vote.

This, we think, is all that we need to say to justify our position as far as the legal side of the case is concerned, and in order to explain why the majority of the State Committee refuses to accept the responsibility for having this first

case that has arisen in the Party testing the constitutional provision in questions erroneously decided.

HUGO VOGT,
MAX FORKER,
PATRICK MURPHY,
Majority of the State Com.
New York, August 16, 1901.

IV. Argument Submitted to the N. E. C. in Behalf of Section Greater New York on Aug. 16th.

Comrades of the National Executive Committee:
THE PARTY LAW.

It will be noticed that the theory, running through the whole statement of the three members on the State Committee, is that the last national convention of the S. L. P. instituted a new order of things with regard to the power of removal of members of the National Executive Committee from office. This is an error. On the subject of removal from office, the Party law is now what it was then; and deliberately so.

Before the last national convention (1900), the Section, where the N. E. C. was located, had the power to elect the N. E. C. absolutely; but once elected, the Section had no power to remove them from office. The Section had power only to suspend them from office, but it was bound to submit such action to a general vote of all Party membership in the land; only upon a general vote could removal be effected (Sec. 1, Art. IV., constitution of 1896). The Kangaroos did not dare to do violence to this. They did not attempt to expel anybody. What they did do was to create a bogus General Committee (the Bowery affair), and, using that as a stepping-stone to reach the RIGHT OF SUSPENSION, proceeded to exercise that right. They succeeded every officer in sight, and under cover of such usurped legal right, they sought to effect a "removal from office."

It was all of eleven months later that they went through the farce of submitting their act of suspension for matters of policy to a general vote, and in the meantime and forthwith they turned the Party policy topsy-turvy, and remodeled the membership.

With in year after that, the national convention of the Party met in this city. The constitution was to be so amended as to prevent the recurrence of such performances. And what was the essential change made? This: The Section, where the N. E. C. may happen to be located, was STRIPPED OF THE RIGHT TO SUSPEND, which it formerly was vested with. Other changes were also made, but these did not materially alter matters, they were mere changes of form. Even the right absolutely to elect the N. E. C. underwent no material change. As the Section where the N. E. C. was to be located was to make the nominations, that Section was left to determine the composition of the N. E. C.; its 14 nominees, as a matter of course, would be the nominees of the majority. On the matter of the power to "remove from office" matters remained as they were formerly: The Section had no such right. All the citations made by the three members of the State Committee from the Party convention speeches are, accordingly, irrelevant. The speakers could not be urging, as an improvement, the establishment of a thing that was already established; they could not have been urging, as an improvement, the stripping of the Section (where the N. E. C. is located) of a right that it never had; they could and only did urge the stripping of certain powers that it did have. And they succeeded: The power to SUSPEND had proved a dangerous pretext, and it went by the board. The power to REMOVE remained where it was, with the whole membership; and deliberately so.

Accordingly, in looking for an interpretation of the terms "removal from office" and "expulsion from the Party," the interpretation put upon them by the Party before the convention of 1900 is of no slight importance. What was that interpretation? Two cases, both arising before the last national convention, make the interpretation clear. They are the cases of Stahl and Sothoran.

In the Stahl case, a general vote of the whole Party was called for his removal from the N. E. C., on the ground of his not representing the Party's policy. The general vote was virtually all in, ordering him to step down, when Stahl Kangarooed. In the Sothoran case, he, at the time a member of the N. E. C., was hauled up before the Grievance Committee of Section New York for an offence that affected his qualification as a Party man. He was tried, found guilty and expelled; and his expulsion from the Party vacated his office in the N. E. C. What the term "removal from office" meant, and what ground it covered; and what the term "expulsion from the Party" meant, and what ground that covered, these two cases illustrate well. "Removal from office" is a minor affair; it does not affect one's qualifications for membership in the Party, but only for office: a man may hold to a policy different from that of the Party, and yet not be one of its officers, and yet he could continue to be a member. On the contrary, "expulsion from the Party" is a major affair; it disqualifies from membership, and, consequently, with the disqualification for membership follows disqualification for everything else within the Party.

Now, then, with the clear interpretation put upon these two terms by the Party behind them, and with the Kangaroo riots fresh upon their minds, the delegates to the last national convention met and legislated. They stripped the Section (where the N. E. C. may happen to go) of the power to SUSPEND from office; they left the power to "remove from office" where it had been before; they left untouched the Sections' right of expulsion over their members; and they emphasized the meaning and the reach of the term "expulsion from the Party," by pounding the former verbose Sec. 11, Art. II., into the present terse Sec. 12, Art. II., which reads:

"No expelled or suspended member shall be accorded the privileges of a member of the Party unless properly reinstated."

And the convention went further. It did not rest satisfied with implying an interpretation. It substantially expressed one. That is found in Sec. 2, Art. XI, to wit:

"All officers and committees of a Section or of a State and local organization, shall be subject to removal by their constituents upon charges duly made and tried."

In other words, the Anarchistic notion of men, to whom Socialism means license, was to be put a stop to. A man brings a character with him when he takes office. He is not to be used like a broom: taken up and cast off at a whim. Cause must be given for his removal. The Organizer of a Section for instance, who is remiss in his duties, cannot now any longer be removed from office without trial. The interpretation, however, that the three members of the State Committee put upon the term "removal from office," would lead to this: An Organizer, who, in the pursuit of his private affairs, raises money under false pretences, or keeps a dive, and who, being tried by his Section for such offences, is "expelled from the Party" would still continue in his office as Organizer! He could not be ousted from his office, without special proceedings to "remove him from office!" A preposterous contention!

Whichever way the Party's constitution is read, the fact sticks out clear that "removal from office" is a subordinate, while "expulsion from the Party" is a paramount process. The "removed officer" may retain membership; the "expelled member" loses all office.

PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION. But Section New York does not bank simply upon the fact that, until now, no other interpretation has ever been put by the Party upon the terms "expulsion from the Party" and "removal from office." The Section maintains that such interpretation is the only sensible one, and that the interpretation by the three members on the State Committee does violence to cardinal principles that the experience of the human race has established in the interpretation of documents.

One of these principles is that the more comprehensive term always includes the less comprehensive; but the less comprehensive never affects the more comprehensive. "Removal from office" is a term less comprehensive than "expulsion from the organization." The interpretation of the three members on the State Committee would check the more comprehensive term with the lesser. The Section contends that disqualification from membership is paramount and covers the whole ground, in which office-holding is a part; and when the constitution provides that expelled members shall be accorded no privileges of a member, this clause has the right of way over all others, the subordinate one, providing for the removal of officers, not excepted.

Another principle that the interpretation of the three members of the State Committee does violence to is this: The clauses of a document must be so interpreted that they all can stand; an interpretation that annuls any one clause is false, at any rate, it can be resorted to only when no other alternative is open. When it is resorted to, the conclusion is that the document is defective. The interpretation put by the three comrades on the clause affecting "removals from office," can not stand without first knocking a hole into the clauses that provide for trials, expulsions and suspensions of members from the Party, culminating with Sec. 12, Art. II. already quoted, and which provides that no expelled member shall be accorded the privileges of a membership of the party unless properly reinstated. Art. II. Sec. 12 could no longer stand. If we go no further, such an interpretation is faulty because it annuls that which, with another interpretation, could stand perfectly. But the interpretation of the three members goes further. It performs the unheard-of act of not only annulling what need not be annulled, but of ENACTING A NEW CLAUSE. Their interpretation implies the insertion of a new clause in said Sec. 12, to wit: "Except when he is a member of the State Committee." When this point is reached, the acme of absurdity is reached too. So as to escape this fix, the three comrades contend that "the State Committee does NOT permit the suspended or expelled member to act as a State Committeeman." Their position, accordingly, is this: "There is no vacancy; no vacancy on the Party created; no vacancy on the State Committee; but the expelled member shall not be allowed by us (the State Committee), to take his seat; pending a general vote, there is a vacancy created by us (the State Committee)." If expulsion by the Section creates no vacancy, and yet the member in question is not allowed by the State Committee to fill his office, pending a general vote, what else is he but SUSPENDED? Accordingly, the one right which the last national convention stripped the Section of, the right to SUSPEND an officer, that right is gibly assumed by the State Committee—and this sort of reasoning is set up in an attitude of meek submission to the enactments of the last national convention!

THE PARTY'S SAFETY. But it is not only in the face of all principles of interpretation, it is not only in the face of both the spirit and the letter of the Party's constitution that the interpretation of the three comrades flies; it flies also in the face of the Party's safety.

The recent Court decisions in the Doty (Republican) and Sheehan (Tammany) cases confirm the established policy of the Courts to hold political parties to the regulations established by themselves. Let the N. E. C. countenance a regulation of the State Committee to the effect that the expulsion of a member by the Party does not ipso facto and automatically vacate all the offices he may be holding in the Party, and what is the result? An expelled member of the State Committee can get the Courts to enforce his being seated. The Party would be left dependent upon the good will of such a man; and if his good will is absent, he could SECURE A MANDAMUS FROM THE COURTS

did not rest satisfied with implying an interpretation. It substantially expressed one. That is found in Sec. 2, Art. XI, to wit:

"All officers and committees of a Section or of a State and local organization, shall be subject to removal by their constituents upon charges duly made and tried."

In other words, the Anarchistic notion of men, to whom Socialism means license, was to be put a stop to. A man brings a character with him when he takes office. He is not to be used like a broom: taken up and cast off at a whim. Cause must be given for his removal. The Organizer of a Section for instance, who is remiss in his duties, cannot now any longer be removed from office without trial. The interpretation, however, that the three members of the State Committee put upon the term "removal from office," would lead to this: An Organizer, who, in the pursuit of his private affairs, raises money under false pretences, or keeps a dive, and who, being tried by his Section for such offences, is "expelled from the Party" would still continue in his office as Organizer! He could not be ousted from his office, without special proceedings to "remove him from office!" A preposterous contention!

Whichever way the Party's constitution is read, the fact sticks out clear that "removal from office" is a subordinate, while "expulsion from the Party" is a paramount process. The "removed officer" may retain membership; the "expelled member" loses all office.

PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION. But Section New York does not bank simply upon the fact that, until now, no other interpretation has ever been put by the Party upon the terms "expulsion from the Party" and "removal from office." The Section maintains that such interpretation is the only sensible one, and that the interpretation by the three members on the State Committee does violence to cardinal principles that the experience of the human race has established in the interpretation of documents.

One of these principles is that the more comprehensive term always includes the less comprehensive; but the less comprehensive never affects the more comprehensive. "Removal from office" is a term less comprehensive than "expulsion from the organization." The interpretation of the three members on the State Committee would check the more comprehensive term with the lesser. The Section contends that disqualification from membership is paramount and covers the whole ground, in which office-holding is a part; and when the constitution provides that expelled members shall be accorded no privileges of a member, this clause has the right of way over all others, the subordinate one, providing for the removal of officers, not excepted.

Another principle that the interpretation of the three members of the State Committee does violence to is this: The clauses of a document must be so interpreted that they all can stand; an interpretation that annuls any one clause is false, at any rate, it can be resorted to only when no other alternative is open. When it is resorted to, the conclusion is that the document is defective. The interpretation put by the three comrades on the clause affecting "removals from office," can not stand without first knocking a hole into the clauses that provide for trials, expulsions and suspensions of members from the Party, culminating with Sec. 12, Art. II. already quoted, and which provides that no expelled member shall be accorded the privileges of a membership of the party unless properly reinstated. Art. II. Sec. 12 could no longer stand. If we go no further, such an interpretation is faulty because it annuls that which, with another interpretation, could stand perfectly. But the interpretation of the three members goes further. It performs the unheard-of act of not only annulling what need not be annulled, but of ENACTING A NEW CLAUSE. Their interpretation implies the insertion of a new clause in said Sec. 12, to wit: "Except when he is a member of the State Committee." When this point is reached, the acme of absurdity is reached too. So as to escape this fix, the three comrades contend that "the State Committee does NOT permit the suspended or expelled member to act as a State Committeeman." Their position, accordingly, is this: "There is no vacancy; no vacancy on the Party created; no vacancy on the State Committee; but the expelled member shall not be allowed by us (the State Committee), to take his seat; pending a general vote, there is a vacancy created by us (the State Committee)." If expulsion by the Section creates no vacancy, and yet the member in question is not allowed by the State Committee to fill his office, pending a general vote, what else is he but SUSPENDED? Accordingly, the one right which the last national convention stripped the Section of, the right to SUSPEND an officer, that right is gibly assumed by the State Committee—and this sort of reasoning is set up in an attitude of meek submission to the enactments of the last national convention!

THE PARTY'S SAFETY. But it is not only in the face of all principles of interpretation, it is not only in the face of both the spirit and the letter of the Party's constitution that the interpretation of the three comrades flies; it flies also in the face of the Party's safety.

The recent Court decisions in the Doty (Republican) and Sheehan (Tammany) cases confirm the established policy of the Courts to hold political parties to the regulations established by themselves. Let the N. E. C. countenance a regulation of the State Committee to the effect that the expulsion of a member by the Party does not ipso facto and automatically vacate all the offices he may be holding in the Party, and what is the result? An expelled member of the State Committee can get the Courts to enforce his being seated. The Party would be left dependent upon the good will of such a man; and if his good will is absent, he could SECURE A MANDAMUS FROM THE COURTS

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of the democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the subject dependence of the millions of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indissoluble spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to the barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SOCIALISM

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH.

The whole subject of Socialism, and the Socialist Republic is entirely covered by the following books, published by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party. Every Workingman should read them.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? A lecture delivered at New Bedford, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION. A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

SOCIALISM. By William Scholl Mchre. A paper read before the Albany Press Club. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE WORKING CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE. By Frederick Engels. Translated from the German by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

TAXATION. By Lucien Sanial, formerly editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 8vo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE NEW TRUSTS, THE MIDDLE CLASS, GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM. By Lucien Sanial, formerly editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Three essays in one volume. 8vo. Paper, 5 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2 New Readé St., New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Single Copy..... 25
Six months..... 1.50
One year..... 3.00

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.
Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



Oh! the lover may
Distrust that look that steals his heart away—
The babe may cease to think that it can play
With heaven's rainbow; alchemists may doubt
The shining gold their crucibles give out—
But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.
MOORE.

BEFOULING HIS OWN NEST.

In its issue of August 22, the Holyoke, Mass., "Evening Telegram" tells of a member of the Socialist Labor Party who withdrew from the Party because it forbade him to serve on the Police force. Angerly commenting on the "tyranny" of the S. L. P. to place party above "civic duties," the "Evening Telegram" says:

"When Socialism puts forth such ideas we must class it with those institutions which have undermined other growing governments, and obliterated it if possible. America, the home of the free, has no place for a party which would make slaves of its followers."

This Holyoke capitalist paladin of Freedom is befouling the reputation of his own State.

The Police, like the military and the militia, is an executive arm of the "force element" in government, from the rank and file of which "implicit, unquestioned obedience," to use Gen. Miles' recent language, is demanded. In other words, the rank and file in those bodies is pledged to receive and execute the commands of the ruling class. The present ruling class has been demonstrated to be a tyrant, vampire class, living in idleness upon the sweat of the brow of the working class, whom they keep in wage slavery; and likewise it has been demonstrated that the tools which the capitalist class uses to curb the workers under the yoke of capitalism, are these self-same "forces," the police, the military, the militia. To take office in the ranks of any of these bodies is, accordingly, to place oneself at the orders of the modern slaveholder class in order to trample on and prevent the emancipation of the modern slave class, the wage slave, the working class. Socialism—the Abolitionist movement of this generation—is enlisted in and pledged to the task of uprooting Capitalist Copperheadism—the Bourbon Copperheadism of the present generation.

Animated by a noble aim, Socialism is sincere; standing on the rock-bed of facts, Socialism is practical and consistent. It follows, as night does day, that the Socialist will not be caught blowing hot and cold; he will not be found denouncing a Wrong and its upholders, and then found in the ranks of these, a myrmidon for that which he condemns. It follows also that when such contradiction is found in any individual, one has to deal with a fool or a knave,—a dust that Socialism quickly wipes its shoes of.

Not otherwise did the immediate lineal politico-social ancestor of Socialism—Abolitionism—act. And brilliantly was the action illustrated by Massachusetts' greatest son—Wendell Phillips. He, a law graduate, who had made the science of jurisprudence his study, and whose high literary and forensic attainments insured a brilliant career, forewent the laurels ready for him. To enter the bar on oath of allegiance had to be taken to the Constitution of the United States and of Massachusetts. These Constitutions, said, Wendell Phillips, recognize traffic in human flesh. I spurn them. He refused to take the oath. The moral idea of Abolitionism forbade him to enlist on the roll of barristers; he was characteristic enough to obey the order; and to-day the name of no son of Massachusetts reflects greater brilliancy than his upon the State.

When in this year of grace, 1901, a Massachusetts paper denounces Socialism, as does the Holyoke "Evening Telegram" for forbidding its apostles from taking the pledge on the roll of police-men and seeks to brand such action as

un-American, it befools its own Massachusetts nest.

The language has the identical ring of the anathema hurled at Wendell Phillips by the Copperheads of fifty-years ago. Socialism recognizes the old note; and welcomes it. Whither the Copperheadism of fifty years ago went, thither also will travel the Copperheadism of 1901, burying in one ignominious grave the memory of both the "Cause" and its scurvy upholders.

TYPES.

The retinue of personal admirers who are just now surrounding the physically gigantic figure of the quondam parson, now President, Theodore Shaffer, have shed quite a valuable ray of light upon what stage of civilization they, their hero and their methods stand. They say of him:

"You never heard such a voice as his; he has the best pair of lungs ever put in a man. You ought to hear him. He has a wonderful chest, and his fists are larger than those of any other member of the Association. He is a man to represent our case."

Describing the bloody duel between the forces of the "asthmatic skeleton," William III., of England, and those of the "hunchback dwarf," Marshal Luxembourg of France, at the battle of Landen and Neerwinden, Macaulay draws this majestic picture:

"Never, perhaps, was the change which the progress of civilization has produced in the art of war more strikingly illustrated than on that day. Ajax beating down the Trojan leader with a rock which two ordinary men could scarcely lift, Horatius defending the bridge against an army, Richard the Lion-hearted spurring along the whole Saracen line with only finding an enemy to stand his assault, Robert Bruce crushing with one blow the helmet and head of Sir Henry Bohun in sight of the whole army of England and Scotland,—such are the heroes of a dark age. In such an age bodily vigor is the most indispensable qualification of a warrior. At Landen two poor sickly beings, who, in a rude state of society, would have been regarded as too puny to bear any part in combats, were the sons of two great armies. In some heathen countries they would have been exposed while infants. In Christendom they would, six hundred years earlier, have been sent to some quiet cloister. But their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the strength of the muscles is far inferior in value to the strength of the mind. It is probable that, among the hundred and twenty thousand soldiers who were marshaled toward Neerwinden under all the standards of Western Europe, the two feeblest in body were the hunchback dwarf who urged forward the fleetest of France, and the asthmatic skeleton who covered the slow retreat of England."

"It is not only in its economies, 'tis not only in its sociology, 'tis not only in its weapons, 'tis not only in its aims, that the 'pure and simple' Trades Union is a remnant of barbarism, a vestige of an age gone by. Its heroes typify all this,—the dark age period of which 'pure and simpledom' is a product, and with which modern society has nothing in common."

NARY A UNITE!

The burco-steering game of the Social Democracy is now well under way. A campaign being near, political chicanery is in season. This is especially the case in Massachusetts, where there will be again a State election for Governor. Accordingly, as becomes its style, the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party, alias "Democratic Socialist" party, leads the procession of false pretences. In an interview with ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, published in the Boston "Traveler," the gentleman, in speaking of the Socialist Labor Party and his Social Democracy, says:

"Recently at the national convention at Indianapolis these parties have been substantially united, and the name Socialist has been adopted."

Nary a unite!
The Socialist Labor Party can never unite with men who build Armories for the capitalist class; it can never unite with men who receive and accept nominations from the capitalist parties; it can never unite with men who apply for jobs to and receive them from capitalist politicians; it can never unite with men who vote for resolutions that contemplate the possibility of impartiality on the part of capitalist governments in the conflicts between the working class and the capitalist class; it can never unite with men who are hand in glove with the labor fakirs;—in short it can never unite with people who are out to betray the workers. The leaders of the Social Democracy have been guilty of these several crimes and their organization has by its silence approved of the infamy. With such folks there never can be unity, but only war to the knife as being infinitely more dangerous foes of the proletariat than the outspoken capitalists.

Nary a unite!
And it is quite in the fitness of things that the people who are out for the plunder of the workers should try to deck themselves with the feathers of the Socialist Labor Party. Could the wolf succeed as well in his own skin? But equally fit it is to strip the impostor, and expose him in all his hideousness. With the Social Democracy, whose spokesmen and whose papers, as becomes their turpitude, have none but poisoned

weapons to fight with, the S. L. P. has not and never can have anything in common—nor does anyone know that better than the ex-Mayor of Haverhill in question, who, being weighed by the workers of his city was found wanting and was dumped.

THE FLOWERS OF FAILURES.

The announcement is made of the betrothal of Miss Helen Morton, a daughter of ex-Governor of New York, ex-Minister to France, and ex-Vice-President of the United States Levi P. Morton, to Paul Louis Marie Archambaud Bosson de Talleyrand-Perigord, Count de Perigord. The announcement is accompanied with glowing descriptions of the bride's "vigorous stroke at golf," capacity to "serve a tennis ball," skill as a "cross-country follower of the hounds," and, last not least, immense dowry.

As landed holdings are not the said Morton's "forte," what is the "forte" that, in his instance, produced the flowers of white parasols and elephants mad with pride?

In the firmament of American capitalism the Levi P. Morton, above named, is a bright particular star of no small magnitude and corresponding brilliancy. To take its parallax is to take the parallax of all its bright fellow twinklers. He was not born to wealth. He acquired it. Jehovah-like he knew how to make something out of nothing. Nevertheless, not being quite a Jehovah, he needed, like Archimedes, a fulcrum on which to operate. That fulcrum was "Original Accumulation," that mystic thing, that capitalism draws a sacred veil over, and which Socialism profanely tears the veil from.

How Levi P. acquired his fulcrum may be gathered from the unblushing tale that his admiring biographers tell of him. The tale is thrilling enough for yellow covers; it is long; but without loss to its thrillfulness it can be told in few words: Raised among the stone farms and thistles of New England, this "pushing" Yankee, a véritable perambulating "genius of finance," pushed in a south-westerly direction, and, like a tired and hungry locust, let himself down on the fat land of Gotham. New York pleased him. He looked around and liked it. He spread his "capital"—"push," "cleverness," "thrift," "industry"—and set up a clothing store. He then put all the steam his genius furnished him with into his said "capital"—"push," "cleverness," "thrift," "industry"—and "failed," and lo, the "Original Accumulation" forthwith the chrysalis evolved into the butterfly: Levi P. set up a bank; the capitalist was under full sail; and in the folds of time Duke sons-in-law and Count grand-sons began to take shape.

Scindell, not least, is the answer to the question, whence the white parasols and elephants mad with pride sprang up to the capitalist class.

Another American Prince-wedded heiress, a daughter of the Lorifords, the original accumulation of whose family was made in the "snuff business" (no explanations needed), in a fit of that curious hypochondria that at times overcomes the wealth-surfeited spirit of the idle, is said to have exclaimed, as she stepped into her crest-embellished landau:

Who would have thought it!
Noses had brought it!

Will the prospective Countess Paul Louis Marie Archambaud Bosson de Talleyrand-Perigord, when she hears the soft rustling of her silk and satin wedding gown, be also overtaken by a hypochondria fit, bringing home to her the fact that what she hears is the transmuted moans of the American working-class, squeezed of their essence to furnish her a coronet and befitting apparel withal? Will her hypochondria break her lips with the exclamation:

Who would have thought it!
Failures had brought it!—?

IS BRYAN "GOING GUY?"

Among the picturesque Scotch superstitions mentioned by Walter Scott is that of "going guy." The term is applied to him who suddenly does something wholly contrary to his usual habits and tastes. The act is considered, not a sign of change or reform, but a sure sign of approaching death. If there be anything in this, then the Hon. William Jennings Bryan is on the verge of dissolution.

The "Commoner, William J. Bryan, Editor and Proprietor," with date of August 30, has this editorial paragraph conspicuously on the editorial column:

"When organized labor goes on a political strike and refuses to work for the political supremacy of politicians who cater to trusts and monopolies there will be more hope of success."

What is this but "going guy"? A man is judged by the company he keeps. In the measure that he holds a conspicuous place among his company, he symbolizes them. He throws light upon them as a composite picture, and they throw light upon him as single rays focused on one spot. Now, what does the Bryan composite picture represent? The question is answered by examining the separate rays that go to make up the picture.

In '96, Bryan was the nominee of a convention in which Senators Daniel of Virginia and White of California were

the temporary and permanent chairmen, respectively. And who may these two gentlemen be? The latter was instrumental in getting a telegram sent to the former by western railroad magnates during the Pullman strike, urging him to secure Federal aid to put down that "labor riot," on the ground that "row WE have to suffer, to-morrow it may be YOUR turn in the East"; and the former obeyed the summons, "saw" Cleveland, and managed to get him to send Federal troops to Chicago, with Miles at their head to "break the backbone of the strike." Bryan ran for President twice. Around him were grouped not Daniel and White alone, but the silver mine monopolists who shot and were shooting down their men; the copper and lead Montana monopolist Clark; the Cotton Bale Trust director Jones, who incidentally officiated as chairman of Bryan's national committee; Ben Tillman, the rising textile monopolist of South Carolina; Gov. Steiensenberg, of Idaho Bull Pen fame; the Belmont Tennessee Iron and Coal monopoly, of conviet-labor fame; Tammany of Ice Trust fame,—and so forth and so on all along the line. All along the line the material, props to the pedestal on which Bryan was posing were "politicians who cater to trusts and monopolies," together with "Trusts and monopolies themselves. Take these props off, and the pedestal would tumble, along with the poser; remove these single rays from the canvas, and the Bryan picture becomes vacancy; center them on the canvas, and Bryan stands out in full, life-size length and breadth. Bryan, like all other capitalist politicians, is a "caterer to trusts and monopolies."

What, then, does it mean when this politician of capitalism, hitherto breathing capitalism at every pore, now warns against such politicians as himself? Can he be "going out" way? Scotch common sense takes no stock in such eleventh hour and sudden conversions; it pronounces the thing "going guy."

It is rumored that Mr. Charles Schwab, President of the Steel Trust, is the purchaser of a lot fronting Riverside Drive. The price paid was very nearly a million. See how much the steel strike has affected Schwab! It has been on for several weeks now, and the mills have been practically tied up. Yet so bad is the prospect of the Trust that its President can make an outlay of this size—a sum that is greater than the yearly earnings of 3,000 men. Schwab, instead of being content, is so confident that he can adduce in a luxury that will cost him, before the steel workers have had enough stolen from them to pay for it, at the very least a couple of millions. While he is spending money in this way, what are the strikers doing? Oh, they are listening with greedy ears to Shaffer's tale that they can "stay out forever."

The "Workers' Call" tries to defend Hyndman by saying that it is a lie that he has left the ranks of the English Socialists. The "Call" bases this strong assertion on the fact that "Justice," London, England, says only that he has resigned from the Executive Board. Hyndman's own letter would have been the thing to consult. In it he not only says he sees no hope for Socialism, but he also insults the whole working class. He refers to himself as one of the "highly educated class" that has at great financial and social loss tried to "do something for the workers." But this, beasts that they are, could not appreciate the sacrifice. Hyndman has turned tail, and that letter, were he to try to remain in the party, should have been sufficient excuse for drumming him out for good and for all.

Richard Croker is so certain of his power here in New York that he is in no hurry to return from Europe. The dust that the "reformers" has raised does not blind him to the fact that Tammany has nothing to fear from them. It is king of corruption, and its place is secure as long as corruption is a necessary accompaniment of social and political life.

Friday a cargo load of five thousand bunches of bananas, was dumped into the river at New Orleans because there was "no market for them." That load would easily have made 100,000 happy, for a time at least. There was sufficient fruit there to feed many, many persons. It is wholesome, nutritious, and a palatable fruit. It is one that people eat with pleasure and satisfaction. To say that there was "no market for it" shows that what should be a cheap and common food is inaccessible to the large proportion of the inhabitants of this country. There is no market because they have no money. They have no money because their wages are small, or else because they have no work. There would be a market for everything that is worth marketing were society on its proper and natural basis.

Tammany has made a clever move in rushing Coler to the front as a "reform" candidate. The Republicans who first hailed him as the advanced guard of "purity" are now prone to look upon him with suspicion. It does not much matter whether or not Coler, or any other "reformed" Democrat, or an unreformed Republican gets in power. They will be put there for the same interests, and they will protect those interests. The interests will not be those of the working class, so the working class cannot vote for such men. The Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Labor Party only will have a candidate that can be depended upon to support the interests of the workers.

Josiah Quincy of Mass. is mentioned prominently for the nomination for Governor. Quincy is a "gold Democrat." Mass. has long been looked upon as the last refuge of Bryanism. The suggestion that Quincy run indicates the fact

that the State is swinging in behind Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The raiding spirit has swept over the city, and some persons who have not officially appointed themselves for the work have been engaged in the good work. A farmer came to town the other day, and an interested young man enticed him into a game of cards. Then another young man impersonated Justice Jerome and "raided the joint." The farmer begged for mercy, and they allowed him to go after witnesses as to his character on condition that he would leave his money as a pledge for his safe delivery. The farmer came back, "Justice Jerome" and the others were gone, and the money also was gone. Let the good work of reform go on. It is all of the same character.

Criminal proceedings are to be commenced against the Tripler Liquid Air Company. Were not the proceedings of the Company already criminal enough?

The injunction against the Egg Canners' Union did not hold after all. The authorities were not solicitous about the welfare of the labor-grinding Goldstein, but they did not wish the Socialist speakers to appear before an audience in that district. So they "protected" Goldstein. But the meeting was held, and other meetings will be held in the near future. This method has two advantages; it not only helps to win a strike, but it also accomplishes good political work.

Perry Heata, ex-assistant Postmaster General, ex-convict for the disreputable Seventh National Bank, has been quite skillful in recommending the shadiest kinds of shady men. He recommended Neely who did such an artistic job with the Porto Rican postal funds. He also backed Hoeg who was recently arrested for smuggling Chinese over the Mexican border. Birds of a feather—but why has Heata not been caught?

Political and Economic.

Some of the newspapers are holding up their largest sized heads and protesting that it is an outrageous state of affairs for Congressmen and Senators to be exploiting the commercial companies that are opening up the Philippines, for their own benefit. Most of the companies owe their standing to the fact that they have strong political backing. What would these papers have? Do they think that politicians are in politics for their health? It is an open field for them, and if their influence amounts to anything, that is, if they can back commerce with the government, they have a right to do so.

The Hamilton, Ohio, "Press," journal of the Butler County trade unions, says that "organized labor will finally win." What will it win? Will it win an advance of a couple of cents a day, or the reduction of the hours of labor by a few minutes a day? These are the only things it has ever asked for, and were it to get them the working class would be as badly off as ever. The pure and simple union offers nothing worthy of the working class, and its "winnings" rightfully belongs to the producers.

The Social Democratic papers are quite violent in their denunciation of the action of the Tampa, Florida, "merchants" who were guilty of driving the striking Cuban Cigar-makers from the town by force. It so happens that the "merchants" and "respectable" law-abiding citizens who were concerned with this crime were members of the International Cigar-makers Union. This "union" had been fighting La Resistencia for some time, but had been unable to make much headway. A few scabs were sent, and more were on the way, but things were made warm for them, and their friends, the "leading citizens," were unable to hold them. Then came the kidnapping of the leaders, and the forcible suppression of the persons left. The International won the city, but it won it by another outrage against the working class. The Social Democracy has taken all the kicks that Organized Scabbery chose to give it. In this matter it must take kicks also, because Organized Scabbery will stand for no questioning of its methods.

The "Outlook" has a little discussion on what it has pleased to call "socialism." The editor of the "Outlook" would do well before continuing the discussion to find out what Socialism is. That would be more intelligent and honest than it is to speak on a thing concerning which he is entirely ignorant.

The "World" claims that it was responsible for the refusal of the Fall River mill owners to cut down wages. Good! The "World" had just about as much to do with it as the "Journal" did in causing the floods in Jersey. Both these papers have claimed about everything that happens. The next thing they will be claiming is that they furnish the news now and then.

The "Workers' Gazette," of Omaha, Nebraska, has a short editorial in which it denies that things are run by the "red button brigade." It claims that its followers are all "socialists," or else have "socialistic leaning or inclinations." They do not seem to lean very hard or incline very far, as they have selected Bryan, Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," and a few other representative politicians to speak for them on Labor Day.

The "Labor World," a trades union paper of Pittsburg, demands that Shaffer be impeached for treason. Why should he be? During the whole of his career he has upheld pure and simple "unionism," and has done nothing that could be of any lasting injury to the capitalist class. Instead of impeaching him, he should be given a wreath. With a favorable opportunity for victory he has succeeded in landing the strikers in a hole out of which it will take a good many years to crawl, if they ever crawl again.

IS THERE ANY EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE STEEL STRIKE?

It is natural to be struck by tragic incidents, and moralize upon them. The incidents, so common, of working-men committing suicide for want of work; of mothers disposing of themselves and their little ones for want of bread; of heart-rending scenes, where robust fathers tear themselves from their homes and enlist in the army as their only resource—these and many more instances of wide-spread and deep-reaching want, contrasted with simultaneous manifestations of wanton luxury in the ruling class, are naturally picked up as symptoms, forerunners of an impending social crash. They surely are that. Nevertheless there are things happening of much less lurid color, that, closely considered, point to the existence of a social under-tow infinitely more significant than any other of the many tragic events that quickly catch the eye. Such an event is the present Steel Strike.

What is up? A resistance to threatened wage reductions? No. A demand to enforce higher wages? Again, no. A revolt against some capitalist outrage? Yet, again, no. The struggle is to "unionize" mills not controlled by the Amalgamated Association. Here, accordingly, we have a total absence of the three motives that generally account for the voluntary suffering of a strike inflicted by workmen upon themselves. Any one of those three motives have repeatedly given the labor fakir leader a welcome pretext for calling out the men. The grievances of labor against the employer, permanently in existence under the capitalist system, have rarely, if ever, been sufficient to furnish the fakir with his opportunity. He always had to abide his chance; either wait for a cut-down or some shocking outrage, to set up a demand for higher wages; only then had he a chance. The lure of an increase of earnings, in nine cases out of ten, would act as a center around which all other grievances would crystallize; and the fakir would then make his haul. How, then, comes it that Shaffer has succeeded in pulling out so respectable a number of men, without these hitherto essentials? This is the point.

The theory, quite plausible, and not at all unhelpful, of Mark Hanna being Shaffer's backer does not answer this particular question. However powerful a capitalist's influence may be over his labor lieutenant, it is not powerful enough to percolate, through that gentleman, down to the rank and file in quantity sufficiently "convincing" to cause large numbers to throw up their work, without the mirage of higher wages to blind them. That this is what has happened renders this strike truly significant. The answer is that the discontent has sunk so deep and spread so wide, that that recklessness, which marks despair long smothered, has not only cast roots in the land but is bearing fruit.

The steel strikers seek not what there is in it for them. These men have not been trained in the thoughtful school of New Trade Unionism, known in this country as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The idea of suffering privations, without the prospect of immediate returns, is not an idea that pure and simple Unionism inculcates; near-sighted as it is, it can inculcate only near-sighted ideas. These men have been misdirected and their judgments warped that a Socialist Labor Party address, urging them to vote the S. L. P. ticket, even if it could not yet win, and thereby start the ball that would place them in possession of the government, where they could strike off the shackles of their slavery and become co-partners in all the mills the country and co-owners of all the wealth produced have ever evolved their decision. "The good to be had is too far off that way," they would have said, and they would have turned in search of some elusive and illusory little thing NOW. That they should now respond to a call to throw themselves out of work, for the purpose of securing an immediate advance, but of "unionizing" other shops, and in that round-about way strike again at some future time for the ultimate purpose of raising their wages was too involved a process of reasoning for them. When the mind becomes capable of such synthesis, it is not likely to stop midway; it would have speedily moved on, through the slimy Parson Shaffer overboard, together with his retinue of the Organized Scabbery, and manfully joined the ranks of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. They were not yet ripe for that. Their present action betrays smoldering desperation merely.

When degeneration has bred recklessness among the masses, the spark may at any time leap from the embers and start a social conflagration.

Working the Steel Strike.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The "Socialist Party," better known as the Kangaroo Social Democracy is trying to make capital out of the steel strike. Through its National Committee—a misnomer for an autonomous state organization—it has issued a circular pledging "moral" and "financial" help to the Amalgamated Association and calling upon all "socialists" in the employ of the Steel Corporation to join the Amalgamated. As the membership of the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is composed mainly of small storekeepers, grocers and saloon men who are "comrades" so long as there is profits in it, this bluff has created considerable amusement. The National Committee recommends popular subscriptions as one means of raising funds "to aid" the strikers, and the giving of entertainments on Labor Day, the proceeds to go to the strikers. As it is well known that the "Socialist Party" (Kangaroo Social Democracy) is itself badly in need of funds its magnanimity is considered remarkable.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must say I am now at last in dead earnest. I admit I used to have cobwebs in my head, but they have now all been swept away. I did once have a notion, and it lingered long, that some good might be achieved by some good capitalist office holder. I did, even as late as last election, pick out what I considered good men from among those candidates. I find you are right; they are all alike, and none is worth the powder to blow him to hell with. That "full dinner pail" and the politeness or worse of the Anti-Trusters—this and many more such occurrences have quite cured me. I henceforth am with you, never again shall I vote for a capitalist. I shall only vote for workmen. I'll pick workmen out of all the old parties.

UNCLE SAM.—You started fine. But managed as you always do, to land dextrously back again into the ditch.

B. J.—That's just like you. It seems one can never act to suit you. Your motto seems to be: "You are damned if you do, and you are damned if you don't." Formerly I voted for the capitalists, and you made it your business to give me a laying out regularly; now I am ready to vote for the workers, and you inform me I am back in the ditch.

U. S.—Now, if you will just keep your shirt on one minute and thirty seconds, you will see that you are off all around.

B. J.—I'd like to know how.

U. S.—Have I not again and again told you that at this social crisis, as in all social crises, the question is one of PRINCIPLES, and not of MEN?

B. J.—Well, yes.

U. S.—Have I not again and again shown you the difference there is between a "reform" and a "revolutionary" period?

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Has it not always been the burden of my song that in a "reform" period, when the question is merely to improve an existing and settled social system, PRINCIPLE is in abeyance and, personal predilections may prevail?

B. J.—That's all right.

U. S.—But that when a "revolution" is at hand, and the question is, not merely to improve, but to overthrow an existing system that has become unsettled, here, PRINCIPLE becomes paramount.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Stick a pin there, and now look at it from an other side. Do you believe that everybody who voted for Breckinridge in 1860 was a knave?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Do you imagine that all Abolitionists elected in 1860 were saints on tin wheels?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Now join two lines of thought. Can you escape the conclusion that when an intelligent man voted in 1860, he was for the platform on which the candidates stood, for the principle represented, and not for the men?

B. J.—I grant that, too.

U. S.—The principles that peeped through every line of the political platform of 1860 were, on the one hand, "slavery shall go," on the other, "slavery shall stay." Our people divided upon those lines. They felt confident that, the same as a shoemaker is chosen for his capacity to make shoes and not for his being or not being a jolly fellow, by voting for a pro-slavery man he would see to it, if elected, that slavery would be kept up; and by voting for an anti-slavery man, he would see to it, if elected, that slavery was abolished. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes. But for that very reason if I vote for a workingman, makes no difference with what party he happens to be, if elected, he will see to it that wage-slavery is wiped out.

U. S.—Did you ever hear of a fellow, called Benedict Arnold?

B. J.—The damned traitor! I should think I did!

U. S.—And did you ever hear of a son of Benjamin Franklin who was Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and stood by the British crown?

B. J.—Yes. He was a blot on the name of the great Franklin.

U. S.—And did you never hear of the native-born Tories, who in Trinity Church of New York, used to pray, during the Revolution, for George III., instead of George Washington?

B. J.—I did; the scoundrels!

U. S.—Were not all these people American colonists?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Suppose some one were to have told you during our Revolution, "I am going to place confidence henceforth only in American colonists. Wherever I shall find an American colonist I shall back him up against the British Crown." Would you not have kicked the fellow into kingdom come?

B. J.—Most assuredly.

U. S.—Now, then, old boy, for the same reason, you should look with added suspicion upon any workman who stands on a capitalist platform, or herds with capitalists. He is worse than they. He is a traitor to his class. He is a compound of Benedict Arnold and traitor Tories. See?

B. J.—Jehosophat, that's so!

U. S.—Henceforth, let our motto be: "Look out for, down with the modern Benedict Arnolds!"

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE: For technical reasons, no Party

announcements can be made in this office Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Special meeting held on August 21st, at 2-6 New Reade street. Absent without excuse, Hammer. P. Flebiger in the chair. R. Katz, elected Recording Secretary, pro tem. The financial report for the week ending August 17th showed receipts \$37.98; expenditures \$19.71.

A circular was submitted urging the sections of the Party to push the sale of the Socialist Almanac. The same was endorsed.

A committee of the Board of Trustees of the DAILY PEOPLE was present to place before the N. E. C. the necessity of an urgent appeal to the membership for the purpose of ridding the Party of the balance of the indebtedness on the machinery. Resolved to endorse and countersign a circular about to be issued.

Communications were read from Detroit, Mich., about the local movement; from Ill. State Committee, relative to the circuit agitation; from Omaha, Neb., to the effect that the section there has been revived and promises to do good work; from Troy, N. Y., asking that a speaker be sent to remain for a month and cover surrounding towns. Comrade E. Campbell, has been detailed for that work. From Syracuse, Denver, Los Angeles, relative to local conditions. Section Fall River reported election of officers. The Mass. State Committee asked for a German speaker and the Secretary was instructed to secure one.

Charters were granted to Sections Hoboken, North Hudson and South Hudson all of them located in Hudson Co., N. J., and formerly belonging to Section Hudson County. Because of the large extent of territory, it was held that better work could be done if each town in the county had a section of its own. A charter was also granted to Section Cambridge, Mass.

Upon request of Section Mesa, Colo., a local paper started by comrade Hutchinson, was endorsed and the Colo. State Committee appointed to supervise the same.

An appeal of E. L. Cranfill, expelled by Section Augusta, Ga., was referred to a sub-committee for investigation together with the statement of the section, the committee to report at next meeting. Adjourned.

RUDOLPH KATZ, Sec. Sec. pro tem.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held on August 30th at 2-6 New Reade st., A. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent without excuse, Forbes, Hammer and Klein. The financial report for the week ending August 24th showed receipts \$16.08; expenditures \$20.08.

Abstracts of the argument made by Section New York on the one hand and by the N. Y. State Committee on the other hand, relative to the question as to whether the expulsion of a member vacates any office such expelled member may hold at the meeting of the N. E. C. on Aug. 10th, were submitted and ordered published.

Section Utica, N. Y., asked to have its jurisdiction extended to cover Oneida County and its charter changed accordingly. Approved.

Other communications were received from Abington, Mass., relative to Mass. ballot law; from Newark, bearing upon the Sprague strike; from Milwaukee, Wis., reporting reinstatement of members; from Cleveland and Canton, Ohio, relative to the Middle West Circuit; from New Bedford, Mass., bearing upon local conditions.

Charters were granted to new sections at Waterbury, Conn., and Concord, N. H. A charter application from Ada, Minn., was laid over pending further information to be obtained from the Minn. State Committee.

The committee on the appeal of Cranfill from the decision of Section Augusta, Ga., made its report and submitted its finding. The report recommends that the section be ordered to reinstate Cranfill on the ground that he was not given a trial, which violation of the constitution is admitted by the section. In view of such gross violation of party laws and regulations, the committee recommends that the appeal be sustained. Upon motion, it was so ordered. Adjourned.

RUDOLPH KATZ, Sec. Sec. pro tem.

Minnesota S. E. C.

Regular meeting Minnesota State Executive Committee August 3rd.

Present—A. W. Johnson, Hall, Van Lear, Worm, S. Johnson and Secretary Davidson.

Absent—Spettel and P. Lindborn.

Report from auditing committee received and referred back to committee. Letters from Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Red Lake Falls, Ada and Independence, Minn., were read and acted upon. Financial reports from Sections Duluth, Winona, Minneapolis and Lake City were received and accepted. Receipts for July \$6.48; expenses, \$1.69.

A. WORM, Rec. Sec'y.

Special Minnesota S. E. C.

Special meeting of Minnesota State Executive Committee.

Present—Van Lear, Hall, P. Lindborn, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Spettel and Secretary Davidson.

Application for charter signed by twelve persons from Ada, Minn., was received. Moved and carried that the S. E. C. recommends the granting of a charter to the signers of the above application.

A. WORM, Secretary.

Financial Report of Daily People Festival Held March 17th, 1901 at Grand Central Palace.

RECEIPTS.

From Fair and auctions.....	\$561.32
Sale of tickets at box-office.....	211.75
Sale of tickets by organizations.....	796.00
Hot check tickets.....	308.50
Donations:	
B. Haug, Phila., Pa.....	50
Thos. Jacobs, New Jersey.....	2.00
T. Walsh.....	20
Section Syracuse.....	3.00
Mike Devine Alliance.....	3.00
Socialists.....	3.25
Total.....	\$1,889.52

EXPENSES.	
For music.....	\$328.00
Vanderbilt talent.....	15.00
Hat box help.....	21.00
Printing.....	42.30
Advertisements.....	38.47
Rent for Hall.....	200.00
Steinway & Co., use of piano.....	6.00
Loan to Entertainment Committee.....	25.00
Material for banner.....	10.58
Miscellaneous.....	41.46
Total.....	\$728.01

Total income.....	\$1,889.52
Total expenses.....	728.01
Balance.....	\$1,161.51

F. MACHAUER, Treas.

Audited and found correct:

H. B. FRIEDMAN and M. POEHLAND, Auditors.

General Committee, Section New York Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, August 24, at 2-6 New Reade street.

Chairman—Stephen D. Cooper.

Vice-Chairman—Joseph Scheurer.

Nine new delegates were seated.

Five new members were admitted.

The action of the City Executive Committee in electing committees to conduct the agitation among voters of various languages was endorsed.

The ruling of the City Executive Committee on Article 11, Section 14 of the Party Constitution that "A member is in good standing up to the first meeting in the fourth month for which he has failed to pay dues" was endorsed.

The entertainment Committee reported it had leased Grand Central Palace for Thanksgiving Day, for an entertainment to be held for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

It also reported on the entertainment of March 17: receipts, \$380.84; expenses, \$728.01; balance, \$1162.83.

The resignation of D. L. Campbell from the City Executive Committee was accepted.

Daniel De Leon reported he had appeared as instructed before the National Executive Committee, and that the N. E. C. had decided "All offices held by a Party member become vacant upon his expulsion from the Party." He gave a succinct review of the arguments presented to the N. E. C.

The report was received and adopted.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

Amsterdam Elects Delegates.

At a primary of the Socialist Labor Party held in this city, August 24, Comrades Duncan and Arthur Playford were elected to represent Section Amsterdam at the Fourth Judicial District Convention.

Section Amsterdam would like to have the convention held in this city in September.

F. PLAYFORD, Sec'y.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itinerary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey, from August 1 to Sept. 15.

The local organizer, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them.

Essex County, Sept. 1 to 5, inc.

Hoboken, Sept. 6 to 7, inc.

Town of Union, Sept. 8 to 9, inc.

Jersey City, Sept. 10 to 11.

Bergen County:

Fort Lee, Sept. 12.

Hackensack, Sept. 13.

Carlstadt, Sept. 14.

MORITZ HOFFMAN, Sec'y pro tem, N. J. State Committee.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street.

Sunday, Sept. 8—Thos. Lawry, "Labor Laws."

Sunday, Sept. 15—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics."

Sunday, Sept. 22—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit."

Sunday, Sept. 29—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Philip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Philip Veal: Cincinnati, September 4 to 7.

Newport, Ky., and vicinity—September 8 to 13th.

Louisville—September 14th to 22nd.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE, Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Attention, Section Milwaukee!

An important meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street, Monday, September 9. Every member should be present. Important business to be transacted.

HANS HILLMANN, Organizer.

Financial Report of Middle-West Circuit for August.

RECEIPTS.

August.	
5, From Philip Veal for literature sold.....	\$4.10
5, From Indiana S.E.C., per E. Viewegh.....	10.00
5, From Fred Brown for 100 copies of literature.....	2.50
10, From Ivor Larson, Lisbon, N. Dak.....	2.00
10, From Minnesota S.E.C., per Chas. G. Davidson, the following amounts: Section S. Paul, \$5.00; Section Minneapolis, \$4.50; Section Duluth, \$3.00; Sam Johnson on sub. list, \$2.00; Henry Kauffer, Red Lake Falls, \$1.00, total.....	19.50
19, From Wisconsin S.E.C., per J. Viethaler.....	10.00
22, From Illinois S.E.C., per M. M. Hiltner.....	8.50
24, From Philip Veal for literature sold.....	15.35
26, From Illinois S.E.C., per M. Hiltner.....	6.05
Total.....	\$78.60

EXPENDITURES.	
5, To Philip Veal for week ending Aug. 3.....	\$27.75
12, To Postage.....	53
13, To Philip Veal for week ending Aug. 10.....	18.50
14, To special delivery stamp.....	10
14, To P.O. money order charges.....	10
21, To Philip Veal for week ending Aug. 17.....	18.25
21, To New York Labor News Company, for literature.....	14.70
21, To P.O. money order charges.....	20
22, Postage.....	10
24, To Philip Veal for week ending Aug. 24.....	21.35
26, To P.O. money order charges.....	8
Total.....	\$101.66

Balance on hand, Aug. 1.....	\$33.20
Total receipts.....	78.60
Total.....	\$111.80

Balance on hand Sept. 1.....	\$10.14
------------------------------	---------

LITERATURE ACCOUNT.

Received from New York Labor News Co., July 22, 530 copies

Sold by Philip Veal up to Aug. 24.....407 copies

On hand Aug. 24.....33 copies

Indebtedness of the Circuit to the Ohio State Executive Committee, \$20.00.

JOHN D. GOERKE, Sec'y.

Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of the S. L. P. Sunday, September 15th at 3 p. m., at Textile Hall, Olneyville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for Tuesday, November 5th let every comrade be on hand. It is your duty to be present ready to work. Don't forget the date, September 15th.

THOMAS F. HERRICK, For R. I. S. C.

Pittsburg District Alliance, D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

Will hold its regular meeting Sunday, Sept. 8, 10.30 a. m., at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Pittsburg. All delegates should attend as business of importance will be transacted.

S. SCHULBERG, Organizer.

Pic-Nic in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland will close the picnic season on Sunday, September 15, with a grand picnic to be held in Hungaria Park, Clark avenue, with a good programme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets can be procured from all party members, at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman. At the garden entrance 25c. a person.

COMMITTEE.

Section Union County, N. J.

The outing of Section Union County has been postponed until Sunday, September 8. The affair will be held at Breids' Woods, Chandler avenue, Roselle. Tickets, including refreshments, \$1 There will be prize shooting, games for young and old.

Take West Jersey street car; get off at Chandler avenue. Fare, five cents.

Richmond County—Call for Conventions.

The County and Borough convention of the Socialist Labor Party for the County and Borough of Richmond will be held at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P. Jewett avenue near Bennet street, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK, Organizer.

Aldermanic Nominations.

The conventions of the Socialist Labor Party for the Aldermanic districts of Richmond Borough will be held as follows:

For the 71st Aldermanic district, at 73 York avenue, New Brighton, on Monday, September 16, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the 72d Aldermanic district, at the residence of H. M. Stocky, Todt Hill Road, near Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners, Staten Island, on Friday, September 13, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the 73d Aldermanic district, at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P. Jewett avenue, near Bennet street, West Brighton, on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK, Organizer.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, August 31st was remarkable for the increased number of new and threatened strikes recorded. Besides these strikes there was also a number of injunctions, shut downs and other incidents, reflecting the nature of unemployed that are worthy of note, as indicating the intensity of the class struggle and the present condition of labor.

The strike referred to involved a number of questions, such as the payment of overtime, the reinstatement of discharged employees, the right to organize for the unionizing of shops, advance of wages and payment of back wages, against a reduction of wages, the use of machinery, and in retaliation of injunctions issued.

The last mentioned strike, which is unique in its way, was inaugurated by the employees of the W. B. Conkley Co., at Hammond, Ind. This firm had its striking pressmen enjoined on Saturday, August 21st, with the injunction result stated. The Conkley Co. met this move by another novel procedure, the outcome of which is awaited with interest. It instigated a suit for \$20,000 damages against James A. Russell, an ex-foreman, formerly in its employ, whom it is claimed, incited the original strike.

Thirty-five buffers and polishers employed by the Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., Brooklyn, E. D., struck to unionize the shop, which is claimed, was about to be filled with cheap labor. Twenty-two girls at Bulcher and Bulcher's cigar factory, Springfield, O., struck against change of piece-work scale, reducing wages one-third; a small army of painters employed by Armour & Co., at the stock yards, Chicago, Ill., struck for increase of wages from 17 1/2 to 22 1/2 cents an hour. Compromise of 20 cents was offered and refused. The employees of the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Eastern Railway, Pa., all went on strike to compel payment of back wages.

The textile workers of Columbia, South Carolina, struck in the principal mills of the city against an iron clad agreement which compels them individually to abjure the union. The mill owners have retaliated by swearing out writs of ejectment against their striking tenants, from the dwellings owned by the mills and leased to the operatives for two weeks at a time.

The prospects of victory on the part of the operatives are not bright. The production of cotton goods has been carried to excess in the South. Furthermore, there is no market for their goods, as the same overproduction afflicts China, where the products of southern mills are mainly sold. Curtailment to last for months has been urged and the strike will likely prove beneficial to the mills, by causing curtailment. Meanwhile the mills don't want tenants who are not working and can't pay rent.

Three thousand six hundred miners employed by the Central Coal and Coke Company, the Western Mining Company, which is the fuel department of the Missouri Pacific, and the fuel department of the Kansas and Texas Railroads decided to strike September 1st for recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union.

The miners in the coal creek district, Knoxville, Tennessee, quit work to enforce the renewal of the wage-scale, which the operators refuse to sign, and which expired August 31st.

Hopkins County, Ky., miners are also on strike. The capitalist reports from that vicinity, which are most likely untrue, are very lurid. They depict the miners as armed with rifles, holding up non-unionists on the highways and perpetrating all sorts of lawlessness in their efforts to win. To cap the climax it is claimed that all the mines in the country are running regularly with full forces. From this it appears that the lurid accounts are lies and that the miners are not interfering unlawfully with the non-union men.

Seven hundred employees, the entire force of the McClintock-Marshall Company, at Rankin, Pa., struck for time and a half for overtime work, an advance of ten per cent in wages, the reinstatement of a discharged committeeman and the abolition of the checking-off system. The strike was settled by granting the increase demanded and abolishing the checking-off system. It is probable that it was not for the cowardly action of some so-called "union" men, who scabbled it, all the demands would have been conceded, resulting therefore, in a complete and not a partial victory for the strikers.

Nineteen hundred employes of the packing houses in South Omaha, have demanded an increase of wages. The packers were given until Labor Day, to sign the scale. A strike is likely to follow a refusal to do so.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union is said to be preparing a general strike against the bakers' combination. A new bread-kneading machine is said to be the cause of the impending trouble.

A building trades war is threatened in New Orleans. Both sides are lining up for the fray, which will be for and against shorter hours and more pay.

Injunctions were issued against the steel strikers at Canal Dover and Cincinnati, Ohio. The striking machinists at Chicago have decided to ignore the injunction issued against them, claiming that it does not apply to them and is null and void, as they are not resorting to violence and are acting within the law. It will be interesting to watch the result of "such presumption."

The window glass combine held a conference at Indianapolis, at which attempts were made to extend the shut down of mills to November 1st or two months longer than usual. Overproduction is said to be the cause. The extension will likely go into effect. The Smelting Trust has closed down another one of its plants at Kansas City. The Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads are consolidating traffic agencies in seven territories. Hundreds of employes are being discharged as a consequence. Reports from the middle west tell of the re-

turn of thousands of disappointed men who had gone to the two Dakotas in search of work during harvest time. These men claim that the false prospects of work have lured so many of the unemployed into the two Dakotas that the labor market there is greatly overcrowded and that there are thousands of penniless and starving men stranded there as a consequence.

Thus it goes and will continue to go as long as capitalism prevails. There is but one remedy for all the ills that afflict the working class and that is the inauguration of Socialism. Hasten then the Social Revolution! On with the Socialist Republic!

OLD MEN NOT WANTED.

A Fact Which Gives an Opening for a Large Industry.

Along the Bowery and Park Row, and in the many malodorous basements on the East Side, there are innumerable barber shops where you can get a shave for three cents and a hair cut for five cents. The operation is usually successful, it takes better than vaccination, and its effects are lasting. But it is not the shaving that is the most interesting thing. The largest sign in the shops and outside of them bears this announcement, "MUSTACHE DYED TEN CENTS."

The sign tells a tale of woe. It tells of the tragedy of the working class. A workman might resort to dye in order to conceal his age. The eternally juvenile leading man might try to conceal from the matinee girl that age was creeping surely upon him. But these men would not go to such barber shops.

There can be no doubt but that they are intended for the working class, and for the working class only. There can also be no doubt but that they are well patronized, because all make a specialty of it.

One of the barbers explained the reason. "You see," said he, "Men can't get along without it. We're a necessity. Why, sometimes I take in more in a day on dyeing than I get in a week in all other things combined. There will sometimes be a dozen waiting to be touched up. They pay their dime, too, without a murmur."

"Why? Well, if they didn't need it, they wouldn't take it. These fellows are all looking for work, and a gray mustache lets them out almost before they are let in. The boss looks at the white hair, and tells them they are too old. That is why they come here. They are dyed, and then they go and face it again. If they get the job they come pretty frequently to be touched up so that they can hold it."

"Then there are other men who have jobs, but who know that they will be fired if they show their age. They have to come here so that they can look young in the eyes of the boss. The dye don't make their stiff legs any more limber, nor take the kinks out of their back, but it is a consolation to them to think they are fooling the boss."

"Some of the men don't strike anything dye, or no dye. They come here and we make them as pretty as a twenty year old. We give them a nice glossy black or brown upon lip, and turn them loose. In a couple of weeks they return, with the color faded and the white showing through so that it is more noticeable than ever. Then we do the trick all over again. I had one man come here twice a month last winter and spring. He was hopeful to the last, but they found him not long ago in the East River. He was a carpenter, and a pretty decent fellow, came from up the State and left a family there. Luck was against him, and he got just enough money to drag along here, but not enough to drag away. When he came to the end of the rope he cut it, and it was all off with him."

"Then we have the bum actor. Say, do you know what becomes of all the pins made? No! I don't either. People ask that question pretty often. No body knows. But I know what becomes of some of the actors that lose their toe-clip. The fellow in the variety theatre don't last long. The fellow that opens the door and plays small parts don't last long. Some of the fellows that play big parts don't last long, either. They come in here when they are old and down on their luck, and we do what we can for them."

"There are hundreds of actors that drift pass here every day. Some of them stop in; some haven't the price. But it don't do them much good. Still it's all right to console a man if you get paid for it, and for these old fellows a little dye on the top of the head or on the upper lip does a great deal. Yes sir. Ninety-nine men in a hundred who come in here to do it because they want to hide their age, and they want to hide their age because it prevents them from getting a job. It's the same way with every shop on the Row."

The desperation of the working class may well be imagined when such methods have to be used. The old man, the middle-aged man, the young man with white hair is not wanted. The mills of capitalism demand youth, and that youth it soon turns into premature age.

Bethlehem, Pa.

Saturday, September 7 at 7.30, Camillo Canfarra, editor of "Il Proletario," will speak at the Labor Lyceum, Canal street, Bethlehem, Pa. The subject will be: "Working Class Organizations and Politics." All readers of THE PEOPLE are requested to inform their Italian friends so that a good meeting will be assured.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Aug. 31st, contained considerable information bearing on American competition in foreign markets. Items relating to the building of cars for Scotland, the receipt of heavy orders for plate glass for Australia and New Zealand, the formation of a Welsh coal combine to meet, and the efforts of the Vienna shoe dealers to stifle, American competition appeared.

All this information is valuable, inasmuch as it casts a light upon the intense international competition that is now raging, and about which so much is being written in the capitalist magazines and newspapers of this and the